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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874. NO. 14.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsettled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Quiet on the Mississippi.

Hogg's Police on Duty in New Orleans.

Enery Parish Officials Surrender in Peace.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

ASHINGTON, September 21.—The following telegram has been received at the Department from General Emory:

HDQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, September 20, 1874.
The Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

esterday the State authorities replaced temporary police force by the regular ce force of the city. It was feared that change might cause some disturbance, troops were posted at various points in city, but the night passed quietly. I k this may be taken as an evidence the surrender was complete and in faith, for by a peculiarity of the law ouisiana the police force of this city is nized under the State law, and under t control of the Governor.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
and Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

EW ORLEANS, September 21.—General es Longstreet, Commander-in-chief of ogg's army, says the State House and nals were surrendered for want of ammition to defend them, and places the onsibility on Attorney General Field, enjoined the militia appropriation of 00, made by the last Legislature.

neral Judge Dibble, in a letter to the *ayune*, says he received two shots from ndow in the Custom House by those deliberately fired at him while standthere looking on, but taking no part e fight last Monday.

SURRENDER ON THE OTHER SIDE.

ANKLIN, LA., September 21.—The nery parish officials, who took posn of their offices on Wednesday last, ndered them to the Kellogg officials morning. All is quiet.

E CONFERENCE COMES TO NAUGHT.

W ORLEANS, September 21.—The Conce Committee that have been holding sessions since Thursday last, had final interview this afternoon. The t of the conference was to arrange for joint supervision and control of the inery of the November election. ything apparently progressed satisfac, until the question of the composi of the Returning Board was reached. board, which is the key to whole election scheme, consists members elected by the last Senate. w provides that vacancies shall be by the remaining members of the l. The McEneryites proposed that vacancies should be created, two of the cies to be filled by them. The other filled by the joint action of the parties, should select some gentleman of irreachable character without regard to his connections. This proposition was vely declined by the Republican mittee, and the Conference Committee v adjourned without results.

THE INDIANS.

Account of the Fight of Colonel s' Command---The Loss Small and Troops Victorious.

CAGO, September 21.—Col. Miles, in atch dated the 5th inst., and seventyiles south of the Red river, advised Pope that he should fall back for es. His dispatch, received by Gen. an to-day, is dated from the camp Washita river, September 14th, and m Fort Dodge, leaving there on the st. He says:

ind late after leaving the Canadian Major Lyman, commanding the es the supply train, was attacked by 900 to 400 Indians. On the morn of the 9th inst. the Indians d on the train several times and every effort to capture it, fightdeterminedly as to detain it for days. The fight was very close, e train completely surrounded. On rd day the Indians abandoned the retiring southward. From all the ation I can get here since my arrival, ve they formed no part of the body ove off the Staked Plains. They elieved to have been led by Sand and Tree. Lyman was the fight. Lewis, of the Fifth Infantry, was ly wounded in the knee; Sergeant ond, Company I, Fifth Infantry, Sergeant Singley, Sixth Cavalry; Buck, Fifth Infantry, and Wagon Sanford were wounded, the latter ly. The officers estimate the numIndians killed at fifteen, and many ounded. Private Pettijohn, of the avalry, was killed near the camp lland's creek on the 14th. Lieut. n will have informed you of cessful encounter with the Indians oming in as a bearer of dispatches. the force that attacked Major Lyhanded a party of six. Lyman's , who entrenched themselves in nd after a desperate fight all day, h one courier was killed and four d, they compelled the Indians to having killed twelve. Whenever e fought them they have been sepunished, with a comparatively ss on our side. The command now s the valles of McClelland creek, Water and the Washita. Major command is camped near us, acting ndently."

al Pope, in the communication enColonel Miles' report, say Miles e enough to beat any Indians that net.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

KA, KS., September 21.—Informan the scene of operations against lians in the Southwest, is to the hat a train of supplies corraled by ians on the Washita was released ce from Camp Supply on the 14th, continuing its journey south was Col. Miles' command, which went p some distance south of the Can. The Indians are moving south, and ly trying to avoid a general en-

of a Benevolent Philadelphian.

DELPHIA, September 21.—The will Mary D. Brown, probated to-day, tes $139,000 among charitable ins of this city. Twenty thousand is divided between the male and departments of the Pennsylvania l; ten thousand dollars to Pennsylhospital in this city; a like amount erman Episcopal and Catholic hosd fifteen thousand dollars to the and Sailors' Home.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

eamers Nevada and Erin, from ol, have arrived at New York.

al Sherman has returned to Washom Columbus. He has sold his I sidence to ex-Mayor Emery.

ood Park races—Gloster 1, 3, 1, 1, n Girl 3, 1, 2, 2. Judge Fullerton Camors 2, 4, 4, 4. Time—2:20¼, 21, 2:22½.

accounts the Arkansas stage robe surrounded in the woods by an arty of officials and citizens, with ar death imminent.

hicago Council last night passed nded fire ordinance, prohibiting ion of wooden buildings within imits, under heavy penalties.

ecber writes that he will be in , to attend Plymouth Church eeting one week from next Fri- will preach the following Sun-

all—At Philadelphia, Athletic 7, 1. At Boston, Philadelphia 10, k. At New York, (with ninth chang game) Mutuals 14, White Stock-

m Young is sick, and considerasiness was felt yesterday at Salt An astrologer has predicted that die on the seventh of next De-

ited States Court at San Francisdecided that the State law under was attempted to send home the omen lately landed at that port, ntional.

vernment of Guatemala has sa English flag with due solemnity, full indemnity to Mr. Mazee, h Vice Consul, who was cruelly Colonel Gonzales in May last.

Cummings, of the Reformed Church, preached in the First ian Church of Binghamton, nday evening. The congregaery large. No services were held North and West Presbyterian nor in the Congregational and urches, so that the people might portunity to hear the Bishop.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DOCKRAY AT HIS DESTINATION.

LONDON, September 21.—Frederick Dockray, the American, who was arrested in Cuba, has reached Santander, where he is said to be imprisoned and cruelly treated.

Denmark.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED FROM GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.—The Government of Denmark has directed its envoy at Berlin to ask explanations from the German Government in regard to the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig.

France.

COMMISSIONERS TO OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, September 21.—The French Consul and Vice Consul at New York have been appointed Commissioners of France to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Germany.

BANCROFT DAVIS IN GOOD COMPANY.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received Bancroft Davis, the American Minister.

Austria.

THE SPANISH MINISTER IN ATTENDANCE.

VIENNA, September 21.—The newly appointed Spanish Minister has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Austria.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 21, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 2¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000. Consols for money and account, 92¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 104½; do 1867, 106¼; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central, 96¾. Erie, 24; do preferred, 39¾.

PARIS, September 21.—Rentes 63 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—5-20's 1862, 98¾. ANTWERP, September 21.—Petroleum 25¾ francs for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton a shade easier; middling Inland 8d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 2,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 25s 6d. Beef 58s.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Statue of the Martyr President to be Unveiled in Springfield, Ill., October 15th.

ROOMS OF THE NEW NAT'L LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 21, 1874.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 21.—The following has been issued to-day:

On the 15th day of October next, at the time of the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in this city, the statue of Abraham Lincoln, placed on the monument erected to his memory in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near the city, will be unveiled, with appropriate and solemn ceremonials. All benevolent societies are respectfully requested to attend and participate in the ceremonies. All societies proposing to be present to join the procession, will please report to the undersigned at as early a day as possible, that they may be assigned appropriate positions. The public generally are invited to be present and share in the honors to be bestowed that day to the memory of the martyred President and beloved dead. The railroad companies of the country have reduced their fares on all their lines, to enable all who wish to be present in Springfield on the day named, to one and a half fares for the round trip, tickets to be issued on the tenth day of October and to be good until the twentieth, both days inclusive.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Excitement Over an Election for Board of Education--A Catholic Ticket in the Field.

NEW HAVEN, September 21.—There was much excitement in this city to-day over the election of three members of the Board of Education and other minor officers, owing to the fact that a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman had announced from his pulpit that it was necessary for Roman Catholics to act and get control of the board, so that their schools might be supported by the public funds. A Catholic ticket was in the field. Two members of the present board are of that religious belief. The excitement called out a vote of over five thousand, which was unprecedented in the history of New Haven school elections. About one thousand four hundred votes were cast for the Catholic candidates, but they were defeated and the regular nominees elected by a majority of about one thousand five hundred, the cumulative system being used. Many Roman Catholics condemn the strong sectarian animus of the others, and refused to vote the Catholic ticket.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1874.

HANDSOME GIFT FOR CUBA.

The agents in this city of the Republic of Cuba, are in telegraphic communication with Carlos de Verona, at Paris, who has placed at the disposition of the Cubans here, $20,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against Spain. The sole condition of the gift is, that the money shall be employed in sending help to the Cuban army within a reasonable time.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Xenia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., September 21, 1874.

Last night, about nine o'clock, a colored man, named Binam, was shot and killed in the eastern part of town. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol ball fired by James Ward. To-day Ward and Mary Ann Artist, both colored, were arrested and lodged in jail to await trial. Mary Ann is charged with being an accomplice.

Proprietors of a Maine Newspaper Arrested for Libel.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 21.—Alden Sprague and Howard Owen of the *Kennebec Journal*, were arrested this afternoon on a criminal process charging them with maliciously libelling Gardner Vose, Representative elect from this city, in a leading article in the *Journal* of this date. They gave bail in one thousand dollars each for their appearance at the October Supreme Judicial Court.

A Clerical Postmaster Arrested.

ATLANTA, GA., September 21.—Rev. Wesley Pettiman, of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga., was arrested and brought here to-day for embezzlement and other penal violations of the Postoffice laws. Bail was fixed at $2,000 by Judge Erskine.

CASUALTIES.

The Fall River Disaster.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 21.—The Coroner held two sessions of the inquiry into the Granite Mill disaster to-day, but the testimony elicited has already been published. He resumes the inquiry to-morrow. Two more charred and unrecognizable bodies were found in the ruins to-day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Consolidation of Three Western Roads.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 21.—The Paris and Terre Haute, the Paris and Decatur and the Peoria and Atlanta Railroads have been consolidated into one road, under the Presidency of R. G. Hervey, and making a line of one hundred and eighty miles between Terre Haute and Peoria, the last rail of which will be laid within thirty days.

A New Cattle Disease.

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 21.—A carload of twenty-one cattle, from Buffalo, were attacked by a mysterious disorder at Washingtonville, Orange county, Saturday. Eight suddenly died, and others will die. The disease is conjectured to be an affection of the lungs, caused by the recent dry weather and long confinement in the cars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Effects of the Panic Gradually Disappearing.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE ONLY WANTING.

Healthful Signs of Prosperity at the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Preparation of Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Payment of the Award to British Claimants Under the Treaty of Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1874.

Estimates for Next Fiscal Year.

The heads of bureaus in the different executive departments are now busily engaged in preparing the estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year. The action of the House Committee on Appropriations, at the last session of Congress, in returning the estimates for revision, has, it seems, acted with salutary effect, and the amounts are being placed at as low a figure as the necessities of the service will admit. In one of the departments, where the estimates were submitted to the Secretary for his approval prior to being forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose department the estimates from every branch of the Government are collected for submission to Congress, the Secretary used his perogative of supervision to such a degree that the subordinates were struck with little confusion. If this spirit be carried into every department, there will be a material reduction in the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year. The appropriations for 1874 showed an increase of sixteen millions over 1873, and those of 1875 a decrease of over nineteen millions as compared with 1874. It is now proposed to make the amount for 1876 even less than the present year.

Receipts of the Government.

The daily returns of receipts for internal taxes continues to afford encouraging signs of a rapid awakening of business activity. The receipts for the fiscal year to date, two months and twenty-one days, foot up $23,498,871. The total for the month of September to date, is $5,071,202, and the total for the month is estimated at $9,000,000. Officials of the Treasury Department from officials in every part of the country, go to support the tangible evidences of the business situation shown by the returns of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Recuperation from the Panic.

A high official remarked to-day, that the effects of the panic which began about this time last year, were, according to his official sources of information, slowly but effectually passing away. But he thought that the restoration of confidence seemed to be particularly slow, and that, in his judgment, this was the secret of no greater advance having been attained in the resumption of a healthful activity in all branches of business. He thought that if there were no unexpected disturbances, such as the recent events in the South seemed to prognosticate, but to all appearances now happily averted, the business of the country would now rapidly continue to gain strength. He thought that the point of full recuperation had not yet been reached, nor would it be fully this fall; but he felt confident that all would be restored by spring. This, he remarked, is no expression of encouragement at the inception of the immediate future, as every day showed an improvement.

Postal Affairs in Ohio.

Secretary Delano, who a few days ago returned from a political tour through Ohio, had a consultation with the Postmaster General to-day on postal affairs in his State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1874.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

The Criminal Court to-day fixed the trial of the persons indicted for being concerned in the safe robbery and conspiracy, for October 20th, and refused to grant a motion to try them separately. Whitely, who is under indictment, did not appear to give bail, as he promised to do, nor has he yet given bail elsewhere. Benton, who recently forfeited his bail, cannot be found.

A SETTLEMENT WITH THE BRITISH.

To-day Mr. Watson, the British Charge d'Affairs, and Mr. Howard, the agent appointed by the British Government, called at the State Department and were paid $1,929,819 in gold, less two and a-half per cent. allowed for expenses, being the award to British claimants by the Mixed Commission under the Washington treaty of 1875.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Lower Lakes, falling barometer, southwest winds, higher temperatures, and partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, westerly winds, lower temperatures and partly cloudy weather. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, northeast to southwest winds and partly cloudy weather. Over New England and the Middle States, stationary and rising barometer, lower temperatures, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with possibly light local frost Tuesday morning in Ohio and West Virginia.

Midnight Bulletin.
September 21, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.17	63	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.32	60	N. E.	Fair.
Davenport	30.13	60	S.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.17	55		Clear.
Keokuk	30.15	58	S.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.05	58	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.18	63		Cloudy.
Memphis	30.15	64	N.	Fair.
Nashville	30.15	64		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.03	59	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.24	51	N.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.96	68		Clear.
St. Louis	30.18	62	N. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.91	58	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.16	65		Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.08	59		Lt. Rain.
La Crosse	30.07	58	S.	Cloudy
North Platte	29.72	55	E.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE CONSIGNEE, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 21, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.29	46	92	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.17	67	33	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.24	54	75	N.	Gentle.	Fair.

Mean. barom..... 30.23 | Highest therm..... 69
Mean therm..... 55 | Lowest therm..... 45

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

The White Leagues say they revolted because the oppressions of Kellogg's government were unbearable. The fact is, Kellogg has given Louisiana the best government the State has had since the war. The the character of his government had nothing to do with the outbreak. It came simply because a lot of ambitious politicians were misled by silly newspapers into believing that General Grant was ambitious for a third term that he would let the Southern politicians do as they pleased, in order to win their favor and their votes. They thought they "had things as they had been trying to get them for the past five years." The success of the White Leaguers shows nothing about the sentiment of the people—meaning by that the voters of Louisiana. It only shows that the reckless, the desperate, and the most warlike and courageous part of the people had, after thoroughly arming and organizing, by a preconcerted movement, overawed the unarmed and peaceable and timid masses.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese,* and all kinds of *Groceries,* if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front.* T. C. Jenkins.

Dr. Hunter's Removal.

DR. J. A. HUNTER (formerly of 75 Sixth avenue) has removed to 69 Fifth avenue—in *Daily Dispatch* building.

I. O. O. F.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., September 21.—The annual Convention of the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows is being held in this city, the session beginning at 9 o'clock this morning. The order in Atlanta and vicinity turned out in large numbers to receive the Grand Lodge, who were escorted to the capitol, where an address of welcome was delivered by Past Grand Miller, which was responded to by Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Durham. Business during the session to-day was only of a routine nature, and there will be but little final legislation until Wednesday. There are many prominent members of the organization present, including Governors of States, mayors, judges and merchants and bankers from all principal cities. During the session several grand entertainments will be given in honor of the Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand officers show the order to be in a flourishing condition throughout its general jurisdiction, including the British Dominion, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Germany and South America.

POLITICAL.

State.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Republicans of York county, at their convention last week: Congress—Wm. McConkey. Senate—Wm. F. Smith. Assembly—W. H. Lanius, Alfred N. Michael, John W. Graham, Christ of Kolter. District Attorney—Benjamin Sheriff—Samuel Hay. Commissioner—James Anderson. Director of the Poor—Geo. H. Wolf. Auditor—John Underwood. County Surveyor—James Fulton.

The Republicans of Tioga county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Sobieski Ross, subject to the decision of the Conference. Senator—Butler B. Strang, subject to the decision of the Conference. Assembly—John I. Mitchell, William T. Humphrey. County Commissioner—Edwin Klock. District Attorney—William Agnew. County Treasurer—Thomas Allen. County Auditor—Albert M. Bennett. County Surveyor—Henry S. Archer.

The Luzerne Democracy are in a very inharmonious condition. There is a fight for precedence between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, which bodes no good to the party in that hitherto strong Democratic county. The same is true of the Democracy in Montgomery—also a strong hold of that party—where there will be a second contest with the Congressional nomination, and where the prospects of electing a Republican to Congress are said to be very good.

The Republican ticket made in Delaware county is appended: Congress—Wm. Ward. President Judge—John M. Broomall. Members of the Legislature—Sol. W. May, Wm. J. Harvey. Prothonotary—Isaac Johnson. Recorder of Deeds—Charles P. Hunter. Register of Wills—Thomas Lane. Commissioner—John B. Holland. Auditors—George S. Garrett, Charles Cheney. Director of the Poor—Chalkley Harvey. Coroner—Wm. A. Marshall. Resolutions were adopted by the Convention indorsing the State and National Administrations and the course of Hon. Washington Townsend in Congress.

Ohio.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, September 21, 1874.

J. B. McPherson has withdrawn from the canvass as an independent candidate for Recorder. The Central Committee has provided for campaign speeches in the various towns of the county during the week. Greene county is the main battle ground in the Fourth district campaign.

Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOAR'S DECLINATION.

BOSTON, September 21.—The *Journal* says Judge E. R. Hoar's second letter declining the candidacy for Congress, was written on Thursday last, to N. W. Harrison, of Lawrence. It is understood the very brief and to contain a positive refusal to reconsider his decision as previously made public.

General.

On the very day when organized rebellion broke out in Louisiana, the Democratic managers were loudly proclaiming that there were no White Leagues in Louisiana. What do they think about it now, and about their own trustworthiness?

The Democratic convention in the 6th Congressional District, Kentucky, broke up in a row, so did the Luzerne county convention, in this State. A party that systematically quarrels in a divided community naturally look for these demonstrations of violence in its own ranks.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is unhappy, and confesses that in that city the Democratic party is "cursed with some of the meanest and most scoundrelly creatures that ever afflicted a civilized community." Its party is afflicted in the same way in every nook and corner of the land.

Judge Church, of New York, having said twice that "under no circumstances" could he be induced to run as a Democratic candidate for Governor, finally consented to run if he could be thoroughly unanimously. This reminds the Buffalo *Advertiser* of Artemus Ward asking the leader of a brass band how much it would cost to surprise him with a serenade.

The New York *Herald* correspondent at Tuscumbia, Alabama, gives an account of the social condition of Tennessee which does not promise peaceful relations of the races. He says: "The true solution of the situation no thinks the white fire-eaters principally responsible for the troubles, and exonerates the negroes from a desire to provoke strife."

A "Wisconsin Republican" writes a long letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, calling upon Senator Carpenter to withdraw his claims for a reelection, since his weight will "swamp" the party. He says: "There are scores of Republicans in the State who will bolt the party before they will support Carpenter. They do not hesitate to aver that they prefer a voluntary political death to living as a political party with such a man for a leader."

The Democratic National Committee refuses to act on the suggestion of Senator Thurman, and to disavow the outrages of the Southern whites upon the miserable blacks. The party which defended the fugitive slave law; which participated in the burning of negro orphan asylums in New York, is firm in its faith. It is a party which supports assassins. Political casuists can draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Dudley C. Denison, the man who will probably succeed Judge Poland in Congress, is a lawyer by profession, and is fifty-five years old. He comes of excellent family, being a cousin of the late Chief Justice Chase, and has always had the reputation of being an honest, able and uncommonly shrewd man.

The profound truth in this little soliloquy in the Boston *Herald*, has impressed itself on a good many people during the past quarter of a century or so: "The Democratic Convention leaned heavily on Jackson, but that stiff old stander can stand it. Fifty there have not been more good Democrats since he died."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* finding it difficult to make its readers understand its arguments in favor of social and political reform when couched in good English, falls back upon a dialect which is familiar to every son of the South. It now explains its meaning in that lucid manner: "The South has lost on the black suit always, and always will; we cannot win on it; the very color seems fatal to us."

To the *World*, which sees no reason why the President should interfere to save life at the South, we commend the verdict of the Newark *Register*, a Democratic organ, which most patriotically exclaims: "Who calls the Republican party's war-time politics out of date? The stalest of that party's cries becomes eloquent in the presence of the riddled bodies of those six citizens of the Republic murdered for opinion sake."

Montgomery Blair having been defeated for the nomination for Congress in Maryland, because he was "not Democratic to the core," Mr. Blair will probably henceforth act with the Republicans, with whom he largely sympathizes. He says the Democrats are "hopelessly and non-progressive. They have not advanced a step in forty years, and as they have no leaders they are not likely to advance in forty years to come.

And has it come to this? The Atlanta *News* accuses the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a desire to "pander to Northern prejudices by denouncing white men as marauders and desperadoes whenever a negro is killed." Shades of Clay and Prentice! If Watterson declines to summon Alexander St. Clair-Abrams to the field of honor, the Bourbons of Kentucky should disown him.

It is Not Necessary

to use as much of Dooley's as of other Yeast, or Baking Powders; as it is perfectly pure and much stronger. Every can full weight. D&W

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only. T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

THE CURRENCY.

Letter from Hon. Henry C. Carey to the Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:—The scheme now before the public, having in view an amelioration of the condition of our monetary affairs, are in number almost legion, and yet, among their authors there are very few who seem even to have desired to ascertain the real causes of disease preparatory to prescribing the remedy by means of which, as they believed, health might be restored. They it is which I propose now to exhibit, and to that end beg to ask your attention to a brief statement of facts occurring in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, and in the years which have since succeeded, as follows:

Writing two years before the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Edward Everett was led, after careful inquiry, to estimate the private debt of the country, apart from that of trade, manufactures, or agriculture, at fifteen hundred millions of dollars—"a mountain load," as he described it, "more deadly than fever or plague, more destructive than the frosts of spring, or the blights of summer;" and yet, multifarious as were the evils then so clearly presenting themselves to him as resulting from so sad a state of things, he had evidently failed to appreciate, to even a tithe of its real extent, the power thereby given to capital in its contest with labor, as it will be now exhibited.

Every one who parts with property, payment for which is to be made at any future time, by so doing constitutes himself a money-lender to the extent of the amount whose payment is thus postponed. If the property be purely personal, he adds to what is called or hire—he the price as much as will cover the charge for time and for risk to be incurred. The borrower being regarded as a thoroughly responsible man, the interest thus charged may not exceed ten or twelve per cent. per annum; but passing downward in the society scale the charges rises in the direct ratio of the poverty of the party borrowing, until at length we find the very poor, and the very weak, paying interest at the rate of sixty, eighty, a hundred, and perhaps even, as now in England, almost five hundred per cent. At the date at which Mr. Everett wrote, the Union exhibited more than 15,000,000 of persons capable, more or less, of contracting debts, large or small; nine-tenths of whom, as there is reason for believing, were paying interest at rates varying from ten to two hundred per cent. Had each one of these been required, daily or weekly, to give his note for the debt thus incurred, there would have been exhibited, to the extent of several thousand millions, uncurrent money as perfectly dead, so far as regarded all performance of exchanges, as if it had been buried in the earth. As a consequence of this the society movement, in the first year of the war, was paralyzed to a degree greatly exceeding anything the country had ever known. What then was needed was live money to take the place of the dead that was being hourly created. To the end that this might be supplied the nation, through its finance minister, proclaimed to all its members that it needed labor and labor's products in their various forms, and would give in exchange live money to the extent of $400,000,000; or, in other words, money of such character as fitted it to be used for effecting exchanges of any and every kind whatsoever. At once the scene was changed, the capitalist being now enabled to pay cash for all the service, and all the materials of which he stood in need; and the workman, the manufacturer, enabled to pay in cash for the food and clothing required by his family and himself. The farmer, now selling his crops for live money, was thus enabled to place the shopkeeper in a position to buy for cash in the distant cities. Almost at once, and as if by magic, the usurious charges disappeared, thereby lightening the burdens of workingmen, farmers, mechanics, and laborers to an annual extent thrice exceeding the amount of greenbacks issued. Of all financial measures on record there has been none which has so much tended towards elevation of the laborer, and towards establishing harmony in the relations of labor and capital, as has been the case with that by which $400,000,000 of live money, free of interest, were made to take the place of thousands of millions of dead money for whose use our people had been paying interest at six, three, and even twenty times the legal rates. Had the war given us nothing but this, it would be well worth to the nation, leaving out of view the waste of life, far more than all its cost. Nevertheless, we have among us financiers, so called, busily engaged in denouncing, as "a forced loan," the admirable machinery that has thus been given to our people, and insisting that we shall now discard it with the certainty before us of being thereby compelled to return to the dead-money system with its usurious rates.

With the close of the war the work of destruction ceased. The soldier resumed his work in factory and field. The sailor, ceasing to aid in blockading Southern ports, engaged himself in aiding the transport of Southern cotton. Under such circumstances, production rapidly and largely increased, and with every step in that direction labor should have grown in power to command the use of machinery of exchange, the reverse, however, being the fact. From year to year the charge for the use of money has risen, and with such increase in the power of those who control the sources of supply that they are now being everywhere enabled to command the aid of traders, manufacturers, miners and stock gamblers, in their effort at obtaining the passage of laws legislating themselves at rates by means of which the burdens of laborers in the factory and the field must be much increased. Inquiring now of these men, or of the public, as to the cause of the extraordinary change thus exhibited we find ourselves assured that it is due to the immense extent to which circulating capital has been locked up in mills, mines, factories, railroads, bridges and other of the machinery required for the maintenance of commerce, and for the comfort and convenience of those engaged in the work. We are thus presented with the extraordinary fact that, while waste of labor and materials—to the extent of thousands of millions—had been attended by an actual decline in the price of money, an application of other thousands of millions to the work of production has caused, and is causing, such an increase in the power of money monopolists as to threaten ruin to some of the most important industries for which so many and so important works have been constructed.

That the cause thus alleged for the existence of the present extraordinary state of things has no foundation in fact will be obvious to those who reflect that, whatever may be the uses to which it is applied, money never diminishes in quantity by reason of such application. Let a railroad company call for a million of dollars to-day and let it forthwith distribute the same among laborers, mechanics, land owners, and rolling mill proprietors, it will at once again present itself in the pockets of the former, and in the bank accounts of the latter, no change in the quantity having taken place. The more instant the exchange of money for labor and materials the less is the quantity of money used; and hence it is that with every stage of growth in the rapidity of the monetary circulation, the need for it in any material form, whether that of notes or coin, tends to diminish with diminution in the power of the money lender to compel payment for its use. This, precisely, is what took place throughout the war, and hence it was that the rate of interest declined at the moment which national bonds were being issued to the extent of thousand of millions of dollars.

The currency, however, was then, as we are now constantly assured, greatly depreciated, gold having commanded heavy premiums, as certainly had been the case. How little, nevertheless, had been the connection between the supply of circulating notes and those premiums it is proposed now to show, as follows:

At the close of 1862 the Government circulation amounted to little less than $300,000,000. As yet, the State bank circulation remained undisturbed, and to obtain the actual quantity of circulating notes, it is needed now to add to the above the sum of $180,000,000, giving a total of $480,000,000. We have here a prodigious and most rapid increase, and yet the gold premium had scarcely passed beyond 33.

Two months later, in February, 1863, it stood at 71, with scarcely any perceptible increase in the circulating medium. In July, the greenbacks had largely increased, their amount having reached $400,000,000, the premium meanwhile falling to 24. At the close of that year, the legal tenders in circulation had reached $500,000,000, exhibiting an increase of $200,000,000, attended with a decline of premium to the extent of 29 per cent; the February premium of 71 having been replaced by the December one of 51.

The following year, 1864, exhibits in June an emission of compound interest legal tender notes attended by a rise in the price of gold from 190 in May to 257 in August, and a decline to 218 in December. Five months later, in May, the premium had fallen to 28, and this without even the slightest reduction in the quantity of circulating notes in use. In the following October, although the quantity of notes on hand, and therefore out of circulation, had become, as then stated by the Comptroller of the Currency, very large, the premium had risen to 46. In view of all these facts there is, as I conceive, no possibility of exhibiting any necessary connection between the price of gold and the circulating note.

As difficult would it be to exhibit any such connection with the prices of commodities of home production, all the changes in these latter having resulted from circumstances wholly apart from the supply of notes. Cotton and woolen goods were high, for the reason that a cotton and wool famine had been brought about. Labor was high because of the rapid extension of manufactures consequent upon the adoption of a protective policy, and upon the demands of the Government for service in the field. Meat of every kind was higher because of the vast demand caused by millions of men in arms. Horses were higher because of army demands, and so was it with hundreds of other commodities that could be named. Real estate, however, remained unaffected, land in Pennsylvania, and houses in Philadelphia, having been purchased as cheaply as could have been the case before the greenback idea had first been started.

In another letter I propose to exhibit the movements since the close of the war, meanwhile remaining,

Yours very respectfully,
HENRY C. CAREY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1874.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY!

Attempted Murder and Suicide—A Mother Tries to Kill Her Children—She Then Takes Her Own Life.

[From the Oil City Derrick, September 21.]

Saturday morning a horrible tragedy was enacted on the old Balliet farm, about four miles from Oil City, on the road between here and Plumer. Here for some time a Mr. J. Belser, his wife and family have resided. Mr. Belser is a hard-working man, working at anything he could get to do to keep his family in comfortable circumstances. For some weeks past Mrs. Grace Belser, his wife, has been unwell, and frequently expressed the fear that herself and children would come to want. No serious construction had been placed on her illness, and no evidence of insanity had been detected by either the husband or his children. Last Friday morning Mr. Belser had occasion to go to St. Petersburg with a load of lumber, and before going he cautioned his children to watch their mother closely, as she appeared a trifle changed. Mrs. Belser appeared as usual throughout the day, and when she arose on Saturday morning appeared in excellent spirits. A daughter, aged about fourteen, had kindled the fire, when her mother requested her to get some potatoes out of the lower cupboard and prepare them for breakfast. As the girl stopped to open the cupboard, her mother struck her in the back of the head with the edge of a hatchet. The blow partially b

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874.

THE *Post* has as yet nothing to say concerning Protection or the Reciprocity Treaty. Perhaps it is keeping a hole open for retreat, when the proper time comes.

THE *Post* must be growing absolutely blind, not to be able to discern the world-wide difference between incontrovertible fact, and its own loose, personal "charges."

GENERAL business is moving along rather quietly, in most of our principal cities, but steadily improving in its volume, which is now in a number of branches reported nearly up to the average at this season of the year.

MAINE is not without a prohibitory liquor law, after all. Judge WALTON, of the Supreme Court of that State, having carefully examined the whole question, says that "the argument in support of the supposed repeal has not sufficient ground to rest upon to give it plausibility."

SECRETARY BRISTOW is clear-sighted. In a recent letter to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, he uses this emphatic language: "At no time in the history of the country has it been more important to continue the Republican party in power than at present."

IT IS a very suspicious circumstance that MOSES, the South Carolina thief, should be prominent in getting out a bolting candidate against CHAMBERLAIN, the Republican nominee. The great grievance of the Conservatives has been MOSES; and now MOSES and the Conservatives join hands and enter the field as allies! If MOSES is the bad man he is represented to be, how does it come that they consort with him and co-operate with him? The Conservatives are no better than MOSES, if they become his coadjutors.

AT THE meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, held last week, two of the members were indiscreet enough to express sympathy with the Louisiana white mob, but the other members rebuked them for being so indiscreet. They, too, had the same sympathy, they said, but it was not *prudent* to make it public just now! When wolves put on sheep's clothing they have to be very careful, and cover up everything that indicates the wolf. The Louisiana rebellion is all right, in Democratic eyes, but it is very "injudicious," just now!

UNDER the fostering influences of Protection we have become absolutely independent in cotton, and nearly so in iron, carpets, wool, cotton goods, hardware, and an immense variety of other things. But the acknowledged organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania insists that the Free Trade doctrines of that party "thoroughly embrace the Democratic idea"—notwithstanding that ten thousand important industries in our State would be totally crippled and ruined by their adoption. And yet Democracy professes to be the party "of the people!"

PHILADELPHIA contemplates the immediate establishment of a number of "coffee houses" in that city, for the accommodation of working men and others, as a counteracting influence against liquor saloons. Tea will also be sold, and it is anticipated that in the beginning of the winter season three or four kinds of soup will be added to the list. When desired, sandwiches will also be furnished at the cost of making them. The establishment of similar enterprises in other cities, notably in those of London, Chicago and Boston, has been very successful, and we see no reason why the Philadelphia undertaking should not be equally so. Even Pittsburgh may, perhaps, in time profit by the hint.

THE report by the Bureau of Statistics of our foreign commerce during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, not only displays a gratifying increase in our export trade, and a no less satisfactory decrease in the amount of our importations, but it also shows a considerable improvement in our shipping returns, the number of American vessels entered for that period as engaged in foreign trade, being 683 in excess of last year's figures, and the number of foreign vessels being somewhat lessened: the importations by American vessels having also improved to the amount of $1,287,944, while those under foreign flags have fallen off $66,486,630. All these indications point in the right direction.

THERE is perhaps no subject which, in an industrial point of view, is of more general interest to the country than the successful development of cotton spinning in the Southern States. As will be seen from the mill returns, which have been brought down to July of the present year, the matter has passed far beyond the point of experiment, the number of mills in operation on the first of that month being 660, looms, 176,480; spindles, 8,927,754; while the aggregate number of pounds of cotton used during the twelve months preceding was 507,790,000, or 1,094,357 bales. The successful manufacture of this indispensable staple may, therefore, be considered to have permanently established itself in that part of the country.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN KELLY, of New York city, is the great-grand Sachem, the governing head of Tammany. Using the power of this organization to the utmost, he procured the nomination of TILDEN for Governor, and he is just as much the head and front of the Democratic party of the Empire State as was his predecessor, TWEED, when he held the same position. Mayor HAVEMEYER has just published a terrific arraignment of this Democratic "reformer," proving, by incontrovertible facts and figures, that during his six years' incumbency of the Sheriff's office, KELLY cheated the county of New York out of $88,844. KELLY, in his reply, pleads for a "suspension of judgment," but his answer is a virtual confession of guilt. Such is the man who is the chief backer of the Democratic candidate for Governor of the foremost State of the Union.

ANOTHER step forward. After several years examination of the subject, the English commission on the Judicature has finally reported in favor of the establishment of official public prosecutors. Heretofore, from time immemorial, it has practically been nobody's business to prosecute for criminal offenses. In other words criminal and civil prosecutions are on the same footing, and the expenses are borne by private individuals. Of course in most vagrant cases of murder or arson, extensive robbery, etc., the Government steps in and directs one of its law officers to prosecute, but the law of the land remains unaltered. England is the only civilized nation on the globe which has no public prosecutors. The system it proposed is, to appoint in each judicial district, and probably in each county, an official prosecutor, who will occupy about the same position as one of our District Attorneys.

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, the scene of the late fire-horror, is the greatest cotton-manufacturing center in the United States, representing a larger amount of invested capital, and manufacturing more yards of cotton-cloth, than Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester combined. The number of cotton manufacturing corporations is thirty-four, owning forty-four mills, having an incorporated capital of $14,870,000, but an actual investment of some $25,000,000, and running an aggregate of 29,321 looms and 1,269,788 spindles, employing over 15,000 operatives, consuming annually 133,000 bales of cotton, and paying out monthly for wages $500,000. The total number of cotton spindles in the United States is 7,132,415, of which 3,508,368 are in New England. Fall River, therefore, has over one-sixth of all the spindles in the country, and nearly one-half of all those in the New England States. The city is also largely engaged in other manufactures. It is one of the most thrifty and prosperous communities to be found anywhere in the country.

THE manufacture of lumber on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries during the past season was over 1,800,000,000 feet, one-fourth the entire product of the United States. This large amount, however, has been put on the market at prices leaving so small a margin of profit for the producers, that in many instances, the returns received for the lumber were insufficient to pay the stumpage. Hence, the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Minnesota have recently held conventions and agreed to unite in reducing the cut of pine timber for the ensuing season thirty-three per cent. Even then there will be a large stock of lumber on the market at the close of the present season, and numbers of lumbermen outside any organization propose to curtail their operations next winter from a third to one-half. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alone, twenty-five thousand men are directly employed in lumbering, and a quarter of a million people are dependent upon it. The lumber interest pays taxes to sustain our Government, its laborers are clad in goods on which a tariff is laid, and the machinery used is subject to a duty. It, is, therefore, clearly entitled to protection against the cheap labor of the provinces, the machinery of foreign manufacture, and the competition of a business that is not taxed for the support of our Government. But the Pittsburgh *Post*, speaking for the Democracy of Pennsylvania—in which State the same great business interest gives employment to many thousands of people, and yields large revenues to the Government—virtually declares that the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, under whose provisions Canadian lumber would be admitted into the United States free of duty, is a matter of no concern whatever. Isn't it patriotic?

STRIKING UNSCIENTIFIC.

In the annals of the British Association for the Advancement of Science the most remarkable and memorable incident of this year's meeting will not be either Professor TYNDALL'S opening address or Professor HUXLEY'S lecture on Animal Automatism or Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S lecture on the relations of Insects and Flowers. Doubtless the circumstance which the members of the Association, as well as the Irish public will recall with most satisfaction, will be the part personned by the Association in terminating the strike in the linen manufactories of Belfast. Belfast, as most people know, is the great depot of the linen trade of the North of Ireland, as it is also the chief seat of the manufactories of both linen and cotton. As we have at hand no recent statistics of the linen business, we cannot give any precisely accurate statement of its present importance. A few years ago there were between thirty and forty steam-mills in the city and neighborhood, a single one of which employed twelve hundred men, whose wages amounted annually to £20,000. The prosperity and life of Belfast depend upon the industry, and when the British Association met there in August the city was enveloped in gloom by the strike of the workmen which had then continued during many weeks. Neither the men nor the employers were inclined to give way; all attempts at compromise had not only failed but seemed to widen the difference, and there was no prospect of an adjustment of the question in dispute. It was a mere question of wages, and probably neither in Belfast nor elsewhere had any one thought of the possibility that the scientific body which had just assembled, might be the instrument for its solution. Such, however, proved to be the fact.

One "section" of the Association is devoted to the investigation of the economical sciences, and at the meetings of this "section" the subjects of capital, labor and wages having been ably treated in the presence of a miscellaneous audience, including both employers and workmen of the linen industry, members of each class seem to have been simultaneously struck with the folly of their controversy. As a contemporary expresses it, both parties were led to see the unscientific character of the position they had assumed. The result was a frank and full discussion of the strike before the economical section of the Association, by representatives of each side. Some employers were members of the section and the workmen were "specially" though "not officially" invited to attend. Thus the interposition of the men of science, if it could be called interposition, was as informal as possible, and there was no room for the suspicion that they took any other than a purely scientific and benevolent interest in the dispute. This indeed was so evident that both parties were soon willing to submit the whole question to the President of the section, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, agreeing to abide by his decision. He, however, was unwilling to assume so heavy a responsibility, and the disputants soon arrived at a satisfactory understanding merely with the aid of occasional suggestions by the scientific gentleman present. At the dawn of the next day all the mills were in full operation.

The settlement was a genuine triumph of science and sense over ignorance and passion. In nine cases out of ten, or, we may say, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a strike is an utterly unscientific proceeding, inasmuch as the strikers defy clearly defined and well-established principles of economy and ethics. Indeed, strikes may be said to be *always* unscientific, as in the exceptional cases allowed for those who render the strike necessary, violate laws as clear and prevalent as those violated by the strikers in other examples. About the general rule there can be no question that strikes are ruinous to both parties, to those who buy as well as to those who sell labor. Just so far as they reach, they diminish production, thus striking at the life of society. They discourage enterprise, both directly and indirectly, causing in the capitalists a state of mind wholly antagonistic to the spirit which contributes most largely to business activity and so to the comfort of all classes. They cause capital to be consumed without return, leaving costly machinery to rust and rot, and valuable material to lie idle or go to waste. They often narrow or completely destroy great fields of industry, compelling buyers to resort to other places, even to foreign countries, for what they want, and in that way strikers favor strangers, or even foreigners, at the expense of neighbors and countrymen.

Movements which produce these effects are certainly unscientific, as they fail to work out the purpose of their authors, and are therefore comparable to machinery in the construction of which the laws of matter are neglected or unskillfully applied. They are farther unscientific as their contrivers for the most part fail to consider or take account of the strength and resources of those whom they seek to conquer by means of them. The striker has only labor to sell, and labor, as was long ago remarked, is something that will not keep; unlike many other things having a money value, it cannot be stored up and held in reserve until the state of the market undergoes a change. It must be sold immediately or it is wasted. And yet men who have only this single perishable commodity wherewith to buy food, raiment and lodging, engage, often on frivolous grounds, in conflict with rich employers who have at command so many resources as easily to defy their antagonists. The employer can apply his money in a half dozen or more different ways over which the employee has no control, and he can thus frustrate the aim of the striker. Suppose, however, the employers in any branch of industry to yield to the demands made upon them for increased wages until their profits are reduced to a minimum, nothing is more certain than that, in the resulting absence of competitors for labor among employers, wages must soon be reduced to very low rates. Thus, whether the striker fails or succeeds in carrying his point, he has no reason to be proud of his method. As an impressive illustration of the sacrifice of value involved in a strike, it is stated that the loss incurred by the linen workers of Belfast in their recent strike of six or seven weeks amounted to a million of dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Commissioners, appointed by the Governors of the States through which the Ohio river passes, to promote the work of permanently improving the navigation of that river, meet at Evansville, Indiana, on Wednesday next.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, Hon. JOS. WALTON, G. H. THURSTON, Colonel J. POWER, and the other gentlemen named as Commissioners to represent Pennsylvania, left for Evansville yesterday, and will give close attention to the interests of Pennsylvania in the Conference.

The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, to which this Commission is devoted, is not only a work of great importance to the people in the territory drained by that river, but to the whole country, and particularly to the West and Southwest; and it is gratifying to note that its great importance has lately attracted much of the attention of those who have studied the great transportation problem.

The Committee on Transportation Routes, of the United States Senate, of which Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, is chairman, gave a great deal of space in their report on that subject to the discussion of the Ohio river as a great national transportation route, and strongly urged upon Congress the necessity of securing its early improvement.

The Board of United States Engineers, also, who have had in their hands the task of surveying the river and of inquiring into the various proposed methods of its improvement, have been very strongly impressed, we understand, by the knowledge they have acquired of its capacities, and are satisfied that the river can be permanently improved and kept navigable by the adoption of plans which have a thorough European sanction, and by which, in times of high water, the river will be left unobstructed.

The Secretary of War, we learn also, has instructed this board to present its estimates of what will be needed, either for temporary or permanent improvement; and we are thus led to hope, now that Congress and the Government have arrived at a realizing sense of the great necessity for rendering our river navigable at all seasons of the year, that some good will yet be accomplished in this direction.

The Commissioners having the matter in charge cannot too strongly urge prompt and efficient action upon the subject; and we shall look with interest to their action at Evansville, as being likely to indicate that the day is at last beginning to dawn on this truly great enterprise.

In this connection, we may be excused if we call their attention to the project of erecting another railroad bridge at Cincinnati, about which we said our say on Saturday last. If there is one thing needed more than another just now, in connection with the question of the navigation of the Ohio, it is great plainness of speech as to the fact that *no more railroad bridges should be built over that stream.* It is now obstructed at five different points, and the navigation of the river is, in consequence, already sufficiently dangerous and difficult. It is time to stop; and in raising a loud cry for its improvement, as the West is bound to do, there will be great force in her demand, if she shall, likewise, that no further obstruction to its navigation shall henceforth be permitted.

A PLAIN CASE.

Really we are unable to perceive that there is any subject for debate in the New Orleans riots; the duty of the Washington Government and of the law-abiding people of the country being in the premises too manifest for discussion. It is not necessary to assert either the purity of the KELLOGG administration or the legality of his election. It is enough that KELLOGG is the actual Governor of Louisiana, explicitly recognized as such by Congress and at least passively recognized as such by the party which resisted his authority. The latter were mere rioters opposing legitimate authority, revolutionists of the Parisian type, determined at whatever cost of blood and anarchy to put down a government whose measures have displeased them. In such a case when Americans hesitate as to what should be their line of conduct towards the insurgents, they render questionable their capacity for self-government and indicate their need of a strong-willed man duly supported by military power, to manage their political affairs. Outside of New Orleans, or at least outside of Louisiana, there are, we suppose, few Americans thus imbecile.

The immediate cause of the violent movement in New Orleans was the seizure and sequestration of arms by the KELLOGG government. Whether its proceedings in the matter were entirely in accordance with law, may with us be questioned. As to that we must wait for better information. In the meantime there is no reason to doubt that, during many months now, the White Man's League has been arming its members for and wide throughout the State. Old weapons have been brightened and prepared for effective use, and such heavy and continuous demands for fire arms were made upon the dealers that their stores were exhausted, and orders were dispatched to the Northern ports for fresh supplies. The seizure of a cargo of this kind, just arrived, was one of the acts which led to the riots. These weapons were introduced under the name of other articles of a wholly pacific nature: a fact which indicates on the part of the importers a purpose which shunned the light. In fact, it is quite certain that the object of the White Leaguers was and is, by systematic intimidation of the negroes, to assure the triumph of their own party at the approaching elections. Their plan is by fair means or foul to establish the ascendancy of the whites. Their immediate hope is well understood to rest upon the timidity of the colored people, who still retain some of the impressions of their long years of bondage, and who are besides ill prepared to maintain a conflict of force with the more energetic and ingenious race. By organizing and arming themselves beforehand, the White Leaguers felt confident of either frightening the black men away from the polls or compelling them to vote at their dictation.

It is with this process of preparation by one part of the population for the intimidation of the other that Governor KELLOGG has interfered. As already remarked, we do not know that he has not taken some step in opposition not sanctioned by the laws, but the presumption is that he has acted on information which justified his interposition. He may, for example, have had positive knowledge that the weapons which he confiscated were expressly destined for the use of an illegal organization. Be that as it may, the conduct of his opponents admits of no defense or apology. There was a legal way of proceeding against him for wrong acts, and that way they were bound to take. In consideration of the mode of redress adopted by them it is impossible to doubt that they were completely carried away by the passion excited by the frustration or probable frustration of their scheme, and resolved to establish the reign of force at once instead of waiting for the maturity of their arrangements. They no doubt felt encouraged by the success which has already attended their labors of intimidation in other parts of the State, and really hoped in a short time to see the KELLOGG government everywhere superseded by its opponents. They considerately warned the negroes to stand aloof from the struggle as an affair not particularly concerning them, and promised to respect their rights. Nothing future, however, is more certain than that the overthrow of the Republican State government would be followed by the establishment of a government in whose view colored men have no rights which white men are bound to respect.

PERSONAL.

And now it appears that the story that Whitelaw Reid has been very ill with brain fever is utterly without foundation.

Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has been ill some weeks, in New Hampshire, with pneumonia.

Returning to first principles. E. G. Ross, ex-Senator of Kansas, is now foreman of the news room of the Lawrence *Journal*. He occupied the same position eighteen years ago.

Reports are current in Philadelphia that George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, and A. J. Drexel, the eminent banker, are negotiating for the purchase of the New York *Herald* establishment.

The friends of George MacDonald in New York city deny the report that he is going to make his permanent residence in this country. Recent letters from him express the hope that he may be able to visit us on a lecturing tour in the course of a couple of years, but he does not say a word about making his home in America.

General Emory, in command at New Orleans, was an officer of the regular army, and he resigned when the war broke out because, it is charged, he sympathized with secession. He subsequently re-entered the army, but when his nomination was before the Senate, confirmation was had with great difficulty and after a bitter fight.

Mrs. Martha Walker Cook, an author and poet, the daughter of Judge Jonathan H. Walker, of Pennsylvania, the sister of Hon. Robert J. Walker, some time Secretary of the Treasury, and wife of General William Cook, died the other day at Hoboken. She was for some time editor of the *Continental Monthly*.

A touching and curious incident is the purchase by Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, of the yacht "Foam," in which two of his sons were lately drowned near Niagara, and its destruction by fire. The paternal heart could not bear that the craft which had borne his sons to death should longer exist. He purchased it and burned it to the water's edge. There is something almost classic in this display of a father's love.

Mr. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, notes that the earliest Pennsylvania school book was published in 1675, and the edition needed was very small indeed, for in those days the school teacher possessed the only one in the locality. It must have been a sort of educational encyclopedia, for it was at the same time primary, secondary, grammar and Sunday school book; it contained several alphabets, a large assortment of hard, biblical names, and made Scriptural quotations; a list of all names by which his Satanic majesty is called in the Good Book; a catechism of 107 questions; and it treated of the "Seven Arts," that is to say, Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Music and Arithmetic.

There is a very general impression abroad that Dr. Tyndall made a great mistake in giving to his address the appearance of an attack on the current theology of the day.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MILITIA.

The National Guard of the State—Their Distribution and Condition.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

In view of any possible emergency which would induce the President of the United States to call on the Governors of States for troops for instant service, the following facts concerning the effective militia force of Pennsylvania are presented through the courtesy of Adjutant General Latta:

The militia, or national guard, of Pennsylvania consists of about 8,700 men, including eight companies of cavalry and four batters of artillery. They are in most excellent condition as regards drill and discipline, but only about 4,500 of them are properly armed with the improved Springfield breech-loader, the remainder having the old-fashioned Harper's Ferry muskets—somewhat unserviceable for long-range service in the field—but amply sufficient for garrison duty or street fighting.

The following are the territorial limits and composition of divisions, and the general officers:

First Division—Philadelphia—Major General Charles M. Prevost, 2,500 men; headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second Division—Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton—Major General Wm. J. Bolton, 400 men; headquarters at Norristown.

Third Division—Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Columbia and Sullivan—Major General E. S. Osborne, 600 men; headquarters in Luzerne.

Fourth Division—Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and York—Major General J. K. Sigfried, 1,000 men; headquarters at Shamokin.

Fifth Division—Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, Mifflin, Huntington, Blair, Fulton, Bedford, Cambria (east), Clearfield, Centre and Lycoming—Major General James A. Beaver, 500 men; headquarters at Williamsport.

Sixth Division—Allegheny—Major General A. L. Pearson, 1,200 men; headquarters, Pittsburgh.

Seventh Division—Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Clarion, Elk, McKean and Forest—Major General H. S. Huidekoper, 900 men; headquarters, Conneautville.

Eighth Division—Westmoreland, Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset—Major General T. F. Gallagher, 600 men; headquarters, Erie.

Ninth Division—Armstrong, Jefferson, Indiana, Cambria (west) and Butler—Major General Harry White, 400 men; headquarters, Indiana.

Tenth Division—Chester, Delaware and Lancaster—Major General John R. Dobson, 400 men; headquarters, Phœnixville.

THEIR LOCATION.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th regiments are stationed at Philadelphia, with one battery of six guns, and one company of cavalry—the Gray Troop. The 14th, 18th and 19th regiments are at Pittsburgh, also with one battery and one cavalry company. The 10th regiment is in Westmoreland county, and the 9th in Luzerne. The other two batteries are at Phœnixville and Wilkesbarre, and the other companies of cavalry are at Franklin, Ashland, Perryville, Perry, Tyrone and Bedford.

As has been said, these troops are in perfect order for instant service, the drill and discipline having been kept up to a high degree under the present management of the State War Department. A recent reorganization of the whole force has enabled the authorities to be well assured of its effectiveness.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

The President and His Family Bound and Gagged and the Vault Rifled—Five Thousand Dollars Offered for the Capture of the Men, all of Whom Were Masked.

Brief mention has already been made of a bold bank robbery at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa. Early on the morning of the 17th inst., five masked men effected an entrance into the residence of President Robinson, of the First National Bank, and gagged and bound the occupants, President Robinson, Caspar Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Smith, a daughter of Robinson. They then compelled the cashier to accompany them to the bank, and throw open the vault, when they helped themselves to about $50,000, principally in currency. Returning with Mr. Robinson to his home, they placed the members of the family facing each other, and told them to converse freely

THE

nion Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

HILADELPHIA.

apital, $ - $700,000.

offer our services to Banks, Bank-
Merchants and Manufacturers of
burgh and Western Pennsylvania
ring an Eastern Correspondent.

mittances acknowledged on day of
ipt, accounts rendered monthly.
all business sent us will receive
upt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

NDAY EVENING, September 21, 1874.

e improved tone of business in gen-
rade circles is too decided to be mis-
. From the new standpoint, taken
the experience of the past year have
at their lesson, a cheerful view of the
e can be had.
er indulging in pleasant fictions as to
future of business" and the "great re-
of prosperity" the public have come
to the less pleasant truth, that it must
a different life; that common sense
es that to make the expenditure side
account a little less than the income
is the only way to acquire substantial
ober prosperity. Among the vagaries
r. Micawber there was at least one
, which he stated in his formula of
ifference between happiness and mis-
There are also solid reasons, more
t than formula, for believing in an
trade. Consumption has continued
g the year and must continue in spite
ry effort of economy. Production has
checked and the stock of manufac-
goods largely reduced. The year
een one of liquidation and both indi-
ls and corporations are less in debt
at any time for a series of years past.
lative enterprises of every variety
been pushed aside, and the invest-
, for the time, are only in those pro-
hat are already assured of success.
ful expenditure of capital has been
ed, and the country has grown in
h in this saving alone.
recovery from prostration has
nd will continue to be a slow pro-
but it is a process and not stagnation,
e growth, though slow, is sure and
ast.
moderate trade this year is of a
antial sort, and although the profits
e small, there will be few bad debts
d.
re is much to encourage in contrast-
e present quiet, healthful and cheer-
ospect with the terror and despond-
f a year ago, when there seemed to
bottom to the fall and there was no
ence in persons, firms, or banks.
t progress has been made since
gloomy days and greater progress to-
universal prosperity awaits the en-
ing and courageous. It should be
in mind that waiting for business
ver create trade, but that each must
bute his share to the general activity
phasing and thus create a market for
ler.
e Directors of the Union Pacific
ad Company have succeeded in fund-
but $1,000,000 of the Income bonds
eir new Sinking Fund bonds, on the
of six of the latter for five of the
, and expect soon to announce that
hole of the Income bonds have been
d.
bonds of the Union Pacific are
y growing in favor with investors as
perty is developed and enhanced in
The company furnishes the infor-
that the Sinking Fund bonds are a
ge upon the road, equipment and
ises of the Union Pacific Railroad
ny after the first mortgage bonds
e Government lien, which alone is
nt security" to give the bonds a high
ng, and secure the prompt pay-
of interest and principal; but
dition they are a second mort-
pon the immense land grant of the
ny. The land grant bonds, which
first lien upon the lands, have been
d from $10,400,000 to nearly $8,000,-
d the Land Department has in notes
ash about $2,700,000, which, at the
t market price, would retire $3,000,-
re of the bonds, reducing the total
0,000. The Land Department has
and cancelled nearly $600,000 land
onds since January 1st, which is a
apid reduction in the bonded debt.
be seen, therefore, that the time is
y distant when the Sinking Fund
will become a first lien upon the
of the company, an empire in itself.
mpany, up to August 1, 1874, had
d of 1,035,784 acres for $4,719,357, an
e of $4.55 per acre, and still had on
1,044,215 acres.

following table shows the prices of
overnment bonds, railway stocks,
the various sessions of the New
Stock Exchange during the day.
hed by the St. Clair Banking Com-
No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
mber 21, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	108¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
1881, coup	118	117¾			118
	114¾				114¾
	114¾				114¾
5, new	115¾	115¾			115¾
5	116¾	116¾			116¾
8	116¾	116¾			116¾
	110¾	110¾			110¾
upons	114	114			114
r cents	114¾	114¾			114¾
67	116	115¾			115¾
Union Tel	77¾	77¾	78¼	78¼	78¼
	47¾	48	47¾	48	48
xpress	106½				106½
rgo Express	78¾				78
ales Express	67				67¾
Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Central	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
ntral	97				97
& Pitts'gh	87				87
Northw'n	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
ferred	69¾				69¾
nd	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
common		32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
common	32¾	31¾	32	32	32
fist stpfd		24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
& Erie					8¾
	35¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
nd Alton		99			
		125		125	
& St. Jos	37¾	37¾		37¾	37¾
I. C		9¾			
s. old					70
s, April		17			17
6's		93¾			91

following is a report of the leading
n the Philadelphia Stock Board at
o-day. Furnished by Luther S.
an, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Central 53⅞ sales		
vania scrip 103⅝ sales		
	56	56½
Companies of New Jersey	127¼	
k		57¾
Valley	62¾	63¾
y Valley	89	90
Transportation Company	44¼	45
Transportation Company		56¼
t L. M'ne bonds 63¾ sales.		

GENERAL MARKET.

E OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 21, 1874.

arkets to-day were, as of very active,
siness was done, in nearly all depart-
trade, that did not fall much below
rage. In country produce, dealings
her brisk, as was also the case in grain,
and breadstuffs, while provisions and
merchandise were rather quiet. The
table alterations in prices are in grain,
oats being both stronger and higher.
r respects we have no important
n quotations.

ceipts of the leading articles of pro-
ring the past twenty-four hours are
s:

bbls	33
bxs	51
sks	510
kgs	30
bushels	5,308
bbls	116
	140

lowing quotations are prices realized
sale transactions, unless otherwise
On small sales, dealers will charge
ce. Prices of grain, unless stated to
ary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

-The market was somewhat excited
the advanced quotations for corn
, and transactions were somewhat
thereby. Wheat is steady at previous
s as follows: Choice Kentucky and
white wheat at $1 30@1 33; $ bush;
, and Ohio do at $1 28@1 30; Ohio and
vania red winter $1 12@1 15. Corn was
, and 1@2c higher. We heard reports of
high as 56@56c for high mixed, but
t able to substantiate anything at
gures, except some outside trans-
The market is, however, quoted
@62c for shelled, high mixed; low
@56c; rare and nominal at 56@
rime yellow. Oats were also excited
nced, some parties quoting at 50@52c;
general range of the market was at
r white; 50@56c for mixed. Receipts
much decreased. Rye is strong
$1 05. Barley is firm and ac-
$1 15@1 20. Jobbing transactions
the rates 2@3c above quotations.
—Receipts to-day are a little de-
Trade continues active with prices
We quote as follows: St. Louis
00; choice brands of white winter
@6 75; Wisconsin $5 75; red
ood, $5 75@7 00; new do $5 75
$6 25. Graham flour
rye flour $5 75@6 00; oat meal $7 25
50; corn meal $3 50; the wholesale prices of local
ld. The wholesale prices of flour
re as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat $7 00; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts are very large, having been a heavy trading day. Prices are easy with timothy rated $21 00@22 00 in ton or wharf. No. 2 do $19 00@21 00; inferior $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@27 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market, chiefly No. 1 timothy sold as high as $20 00 to $23 00@25 00; second growth clover $15@18. Straw—We quote wheat at 50@55c ₱ cwt; shorts at $26@30 ₱ cwt; middlings at $30@35 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oat meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; Western do $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied at unchanged prices. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market is firm and prices are strictly maintained. We quote choice at 28@30c; medium at 24@26c; common 18@20c, with little demand for lower grades.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 50@2 60; medium at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 20@2 30.

BRAN—We quote prime yellow 22@23c, dark 20@20c ₱ ton. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 6@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The supply is light and prices are strong, buoyant and tending upward. We quote factory for Ohio factories, Western Reserve dairy 12@13c; sweitzer 17@18c.

CIDER AND VINEGAR—Are quoted at $1 00 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Western are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6c ₱ ₱; dried blackberries 9c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market is well supplied. We quote at 15@16c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is liberally supplied, and prices are easy. We quote at $1 00@2 00 ₱ stand, or 52@60c ₱ ₱ wholesale.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 62@63c; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 50@50c, as to quality.

HIDES—The market is steady. We quote 5@7½ at 50c; 8@8½c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—The supply is beginning to fall off as the close of the season approaches. Prices are firm, with perhaps a shade higher quotations. Choice peaches are quoted at $1 75@2 00; medium at $1 25@1 50; common 75c@1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums are quoted at $3 00@3 25 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—The receipts of potatoes reported to-day are the largest day's receipts of the season so far, being 3,308 bushels. Prices, under the influence of that stock, are without strength. We quote at 65@70c per bushel for car lots on track, 70@80c from store in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c per pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady. We quote round lots at $3 00@3 05 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 10@3 20. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 90@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries is active, particularly in sugars, which are very strong. We quote prices as follows:

Green Coffees.		Spices.	
Fancy	32c	Imperial	50c
Choice	30c	Japan	35c
Prime	29c	Fancy	30c
Good	28c	Souchong	25c
Java	33c	Molasses.	
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly choice N O	88c
Rio, in papers	25c	Good	80c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Prime	75c
Java	37c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	11¾c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	11¾c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	11¾c	Low grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11¾c	Rice.	₱ ₱.
Franklin extra C	10¾c	Choice Carolina	8½c
American extra C	10¾c	Patna	8@8½c
Atlantic C	9¾c	Rangoon	7½c
C	9¾c	Spices.	
Porto Rico	9¾c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
7-8vs.		Valentia, ₱ ₱	12½@13c
Young Hyson	50@61 00	Currants	11@12c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prunes	13@13½c

The St. Louis Times of Saturday says: "The sugar market is very firm and advancing here and in Eastern markets. Belcher's Sugar Refining Company of this city have advanced their rates as follows:

Cash prices of refined sugar for ten packages and upward:

Cut loaf sugar	13½c
Crushed sugar	13½c
Granulated sugar	13½c
Powdered sugar	13½c
Fine powdered sugar	13½c
Coffee sugar, A	11½c
Coffee sugar, B	11½c
Coffee sugar, extra C	11½c
Coffee sugar, C	11¼c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is improving somewhat. Prices are no material changed. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ ₱, 14@15c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 11@11½c; breakfast bacon, clear 15½@16c; dried beef, canvassed, 16@16½c; pickled hams, ₱ doz, $7 25; pickled shoulders, ₱ ₱, 10@c; rib sides, do, 15c; clear rib sides, do, 15½c; clear sides, do, 15½@16c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ ₱, 15¼@15¾c; ¼ bbls do, 16c; buckets, do, 16½c; 3 lb cadlies, do, 17c; in 5-lb cadlies, do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 16c; in 5-lb tins, do, 17c; in 3-lb do, 17½c.

The September circular of the firm of Mellen, Williams & Co, of Chicago says:

Taking the average of the statements received, we deduce that the falling off in the number of hogs to be marketed will be full ten per cent, and that the crop of last year, while the estimated shortage in weight according to present information will be about fifteen per cent. In connection with this statement, we present the following returns made to the Auditors of the States named, of stock of hogs on hand.

In those States that have thus far been reported, the number of hogs compares as follows:

	1874.	1873.
Illinois	3,493,186	3,530,383
Ohio	1,915,200	2,088,300
Iowa	1,287,414	1,460,784
Totals	6,692,780	7,109,167
Decrease this year over last		416,387

In view of the uncertain outlook for the coming packing season, our packers have evinced a cautiousness in trading for futures entirely at variance with the transactions of former years, confining their sales to such articles of provisions as are liquid and can be easily settled by differences, and are declining to make a figure on, or contract for, meats for export which would require actual delivery in barreled pork and lard the speculative demand has been strong, and prices have gradually advanced; to-day, the market closing at $16 40 for pork, seller the year, January or February. Lonse meats and lard 11¾@11¾c, for same delivery. In boxed meats, several inquiries have been received, looking early in the season, and packers declining to make prices at which replies can be returned, they have resulted in nothing, and quotations cannot be given.

FISH—The market is fairly active, with a firmer tone in mess mackerel. We quote as follows:

	(New No. 3.	
No. 1 extra mess		$11 00
Mackerel, ₱ bbls, $23 00	Shores cod fish,	
No. 1 mess do	21 00	medium, ₱ 100
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake trout
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring
Extra No. 1	13 00	Labrador herring
No. 2 bay	12 00	

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 18½@19c ₱ gallon in cots lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼@6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 21, 1874. }

The same condition of apathy heretofore noted in the petroleum market continues unchanged. Operators here are holding until either the transportation difficulty is settled so as to allow operations to be carried on without loss, or until there shall be an advance in rates, that will give both producers and refiners a living profit.

CRUDE.

The market is dull without material change. Immediate shipment, oil, irrespective of pipe, sold at 90@92½c on the cars; United at wells 73½@75c. Sales as follows are reported from PARKERS:

2,000 bbls immediate shipment	90
3,000 bbls United, at wells	73½
2,000 bbls United, at wells	75

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. station at 86c ₱ bbl; at wells 85c.

REFINED.

The market is quiet with not much quotable alteration from previous reports. We quote standard white, in car lots, at 9¾@10c f. o. b., at works.

New York—Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12@12½c.

Philadelphia—Refined is quiet at 11¾c for spot; 11¾@12c for September-delivery; 12@12¼c for October.

OIL BARRELS.

continue dull at $1 45 for city; $1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were a shade weaker. On the upper road, the market was at $1 05@1 07½. At Parker's the number of cars for United at wells was 73@75c and 90c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c in bulk, and 9¾@9¾c in bbls, 120 degrees fire test, 6½@6¾c in bulk; 10¼@10¾c in bbls. Benzine 70c ₱ bbl. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 05
1,350 bbls, upper road, spot	1 07½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	75
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	73½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	90

NEW YORK, September 21.—The closing tone of the petroleum market is firm, but easier, with a good demand. Shippers are purchasing only for urgent orders. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5c bid, and 5¾c asked; refined 12@12½c; sales of 2,000 bbls at 12c; cases 17@17½c in shipping order; naphtha 12½c for city. Philadelphia delivery—refined is quoted steady at 11.15-16c for prompt delivery; sales of 5,000 bbls for the first half of October at 11.15-16c.

OIL CITY, September 21.—The market is quiet at 92½@95c.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—The market is quiet; nominally $1 05.

TIDIOUTE, September 21.—The market is unchanged at 72½c.

PARKERS LANDING, September 21.—The market is dull at 90@95c.

PARKERS, September 21.—The market is quiet at 75c; immediate shipment 90@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The market is quiet. Sales, 115 cases crude 45c; cases 150c; sales corner futures, September 11½@12c; October 12@12¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos. Bushnell	National O W	902
H W McKelvey	Vesta O W	876
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	807
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	635
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	302
J W Young	Sunbeam O W	224
Fisher Bros	Lioma O W	60
Tack Bros	Citizens O W	57
Total		3,926

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

NEW PENN JUNCTION, September 21, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Phila	1,102
Hitchcock	Tack Bros, Phila	500
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
National	Warden, F & Co, Phila	319
Lioma	Carson & C, Phila	164
Total		2,339

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co.]

September 21.—The feeling of confidence noted in our last seems to continue. There has been a fair amount of business during the past week. Prices continue without change.

Many of the mills in this section which have been closed for months are now resuming work. We look for an improving trade in the future.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour quiet at $4 90@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 26. Corn steady at $1 00. Oats 65c. Provisions steady. Lard 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; clear rib 16¾c; clear 17c. Sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1 06.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 21, 1874. }

REMARKS—The late rain, though perhaps inadequate in amount to accomplish all that was desired, have had a visible effect upon the market already, if we are allowed to judge from the feeling manifested to-day. The weather was clear and cool, and although the stock put upon the market was not so good as last week, yet prices were fully as high, if not a shade higher than those ruling on Monday last. Whether this state of things is due in whole or in part to the rains in the East and here, the fact that there is a better feeling in the live stock market is patent to all.

FAMILIAR FACES MISSING.

Missing the familiar faces of many of the prominent dealers in live stock in this market, we made inquiries as to the causes, and were informed that the day was observed by Jews as a religious holy day, (Tishri,) during which all secular pursuits are abandoned and the day spent in fasting and prayer. Hence their places of business in the yards were closed for the day.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT.

There is still some talk of putting a new tariff of rates, for transporting live stock East, into effect soon. But as yet there have been no changes made in the Pennsylvania, Fort Wayne, or Cleveland roads, the rates charged being as follows:

Philadelphia, per cwt	25c
Baltimore, per cwt	25c
New York, per cwt	30c

THE RUN OF STOCK.

It will be notice that the run of stock by rail is somewhat larger than that of last week, though the number offered for sale did not exceed that on the previous week. The following statement is copied from the books of the freight agent, whose office is in the vicinity of the stock yard:

CATTLE.	Cars.	No.
T. Keiffer, Chicago	1	16
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1	19
A. Greenwald, Crestline	2	38
H. Bonfe, Bellaire	1	15
Budd & H., Bridgeport	1	19
H. Hockenberger, Bayard	1	15
R. Whipp, Marion	1	19
Y. Cockins, Bellaire	3	57
J. F. Hoes, Bellaire	2	39
D. S. Warner, Bellaire	1	19
Jas. Fergyce, Bellaire	1	19
A. Frazier, Bellaire	1	19
J. Silers, Bellaire	1	19
Total	16	263

SHEEP.	Cars.	No.
B. Shaffer, New Castle	1	26
R. McCaslin, New Castle	1	27
J. Fairley, Smiths Ferry	1	87
Total	3	340

No hogs, horses or mules came in by rail—at least none were reported.

The Market To-day.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale to-day was something less than the last week, which was between 800 and 900 head. The number reported by rail to-day from all points was 263, and those sent in on foot from East Liberty, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Lawrence, Beaver, Butler and other Western counties, would foot up about 400 head, making a total of some 700 head. The quality of the stock in the pens to-day was not quite up to that offered on Monday last, although previous prices were fully maintained, and for some varieties there was a slight advance. The best rates received for prime fat 1,400 ₱ steers to-day was $7 00, and from this point they descended as low as $4 50. The average price for fair to good cattle was from $6 00 to $6 50. Following were the ruling rates of the market to-day:

Prime fat, fine and smooth 1,400 ₱ steers	$6 90@7 00
Fair to good steers	6 50@6 75
Medium to fair	5 75@6 00
Thin steers and heifers	4 25@4 50
Scalawags	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was very light, not exceeding 100 head, which were all disposed of early in the day, at prices fully up to those demanded and paid last week. From this time forward we look for an increased activity in the hog market, which of late has been dull on account of the warm weather. Following were the selling rates:

Prime fat ₱ ₱ hogs	$7 75@8 00
Fair to good	7 50@7 60
Grassers	5 75@6 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep fell some 500 head short of last week, there being only about 1,500 head, most of which were driven in from the surrounding counties. And yet, notwithstanding the decrease in numbers, the market was dull, prices a quarter lower, and the feeling in favor of the demand. Good fat sheep were in moderate demand at full rates, whilst medium and common stock were extremely dull sale. We quote as follows:

Prime, fine wool 90 to 100 ₱s	$4 90@5 00
Fair to good, 80 to 90 ₱s	3 50@4 00
Medium, 70 to 80 ₱s	3 00@3 25
Scalawags	2 00@2 50

LAMBS.

There was a fair supply of lambs on sale to-day, but for the most part young and inferior in quality. Good lambs were in demand, but whilst common stock were very dull. We quote as follows:

Good fat lambs	$5 00@5 50
Medium size	2 00@2 50
Young and small	50@1 00

MILCH COWS.

The number of cows and calves on sale today was not large, and prices were no better than last week, and may be quoted as follows: Good milchers, calf included $35 00@45 00; Fair milchers, calf included 30 00@35 00; Common milchers, without calf 20 00@25 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring $1 03; No. 2, $1 02; No. 3, 91½c; rejected 86c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 32½c spot; 31½c September; 78½c seller October; 73c seller the year. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2, 52c cash; 51c seller September; 49c seller October; white 53½c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1 00, spot; $1 12 September; No. 3, 93@96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very dull; jobbing at $23 00 cash; $17 95 seller the year. Lard steady with moderate demand 11.20c seller; to-day. Bulkmeats—demand fair but nothing doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; dull at $7 00.

LATEST—On the Open Board in the afternoon wheat closed higher at 983/4c seller September; 86¾c seller October; 73½c higher at 73c seller September; 79½c seller October. Oats unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,600 head, making 10,800 head for the week, against 8,200 head for the same time last week. Quality medium. Market fair at about former quotations; poor to extra native steers ranged at $6 00@13 00; medium to good lots of 60@88 cwt, going at $6 50@7 80; some of the Delegate's were uncommonly good, and the extreme range for Texans and Cherokees was $7 00@10 50. The sales include 14 cars of Illinois steers, 62 cwt, at $10 50@11 00; 10 cars do, 62 cwt, $10 50@11 00; 9 cars do, 62 cwt, $10 50@11 00; 10 cars do, 64 cwt, $10 50@11 00; 10 cars do, 74 cwt, $10 50@12 50; 6 cars of Missouri cattle, 74 cwt, $11 00; 8 cars of Colorado cattle, 74 cwt, $10 00; 4 cars Kentucky steers, 74 cwt, $12 00@12 50; 11 cars do, 84 cwt, $12 50@13 00; 11 cars do, 82 cwt, $12 25@13 00; 19 cars do, 74 cwt, $11 00@12 75; 6 cars do, 74 cwt, $11 25@12 75; 3 cars of Cherokees, 6 cwt, $10 00; 2 cars do, 74 cwt, $10 25; 4 cars of Texas, 64 cwt, $10 50; 4 cars do, 54 cwt, $9 50; 3 cars do, 94 cwt, $8 50; 8 cars do, 6 cwt, $8 00; 3 cars Colorado cattle, 6 cwt, $8 00, and 1 car Texans, 84 cwt, $7 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 10,130 head, making 22,000 head for the week, against 28,850 head for the same time last week. Market brisk at Friday's quotations, with a large volume of business; sheep ranged at $4 50@6 25, with most of the sales at $5 00@5 75; lambs $5 75@8 00. The sales include 1,400 head of Canada lambs, 69 ₱s average, $7 75; 2 cars do, 68 ₱s at $7 50; 1 car do, 70 ₱s, $8 00; 1 car do, 62 ₱s, $7 50; 1 car do, 63 ₱s, $7 25; ½ car do, 56 ₱s, $6 62½; 1 car do, 58 ₱s, $7 00; 1 car do, 71 ₱s, $8 00; 1 car Kentucky do, 59 ₱s, $6 50; 1 car do, 59 ₱s, $5 62½; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 98 ₱s, $5 50; 1 car do, 93 ₱s, $5 50; 2 cars do, 85 ₱s, $5 37½; 1 car do, 97 ₱s, $6 12½; 1 car do, 95 ₱s, $6 00; 1 car do, 82 ₱s, $4 37½; 1 car do, 97 ₱s, $6 00; 1 car do, 93 ₱s, $5 50; 1 car do, 90 ₱s, $5 37½; 1 car do, 81 ₱s, $5 75; 1 car do, 83 ₱s, $5 75; 1 car do, 84 ₱s, $5 50; 2 cars Kentucky do, 83 ₱s, $5 25; 1 car do, 84 ₱s, $5 25; 2 cars do, 89 ₱s, $5 50; and 1 car do, 96 ₱s, $5 25.

Swine—Receipts number 1,640 head, making 29,560 head for the week, against 27,080 head for the same time last week. Lave logs wanted at $7 00@7 75; a car load of Ohio grass fed, 183 ₱s average, sold to-day at $7 05, and a bunch of heavy State dairy hogs, 230 ₱s average, at $7 75; dressed hogs closed firm at $8 00@9 25 for grass fed, and $9 50@9 87½ for corn fed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 14,070 bales; middling uplands 16¾c; Orleans 16¾c. Net receipts 92 bales; gross 38,98 bales. Futures closed quiet; sales 17,000 bales. Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 12,000 barrels. Wheat heavy and lower with a moderate inquiry; receipts 321,000 bushels; No. 3 Chicago $1 10@1 11; No. 2 do $1 14@1 15; amber winter $1 18@1 19; Minnesota $1 11@1 26; Rye quiet at 90@98c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady. Corn higher with more doing; receipts 80,000 bushels; Western mixed, 97@98c; high mixed and yellow Western 98@99c. Oats more steady; receipts 60,000 bushels; mixed Western 64@66c for regular orders. Coffee in fair demand. Sugar firm at 15¼@20. Sugar firmer at 8¼@8 3-8c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 8@9c; refined 12¾@13c. Turpentine firmer at 43½c. Eggs firm at 23@25c. Pork dull at $23 75@24 00. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 11c. Lard heavy; prime steam 14¾c. Butter firmer; Western 22@34c. Cheese inactive. Whisky firm at $2 25@2 30. Whisky decidedly firmer at $1 07@1 08.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Flour dull; superfine $3 25@3 75; extra $4 00@4 50. Wheat firm; red $1 20@1 24; white $1 30@1 45. Rye steady at 96@97c. Corn scarce and firmly held. Western mixed 98c. Petroleum—refined 11¾c; crude, in barrels, 8@8½c; in bulk 6@6½c. Whisky in fair demand and higher at $1 06. Butter in fair demand and market firm; Western prime 28@30c; do fair to good 23@27c; common grades 20@22c. Cheese quiet but firm; Western prime 12½@13c; half skims 10@11c. Eggs—demand fair and market firm; Western express 23@24c; do freight lots 22@23c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet; red $1 05@1 10; white $1 15@1 20. Corn firm at 83@85c. Oats firm at 48@55c. Rye firm at 98@$1 00. Barley firm; spring $1 15@$1 20; fall $1 30@1 40. Lard dull; summer sold at 13½c. Bulkmeats quiet; nominally 9¾@10¾@10¾c. Bacon—demand fair and prices unchanged; shoulders 10½@11c; clear rib 15c; clear 16½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour and wheat dull but unchanged. Corn buoyant and strong at 89c. Oats firmer at 58@60c. Rye firmer at 95c @$1 00. Hay dull at $18 00@19 00. Provisions steady. Pork unchanged. Bacon firm at 11½@ 12c. Hams dull at 14@16c. Lard 15c. Butter —Western firm and scarce at 26@28c. Coffee strong, with a good demand at 16½@19½c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 05.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; extra $1 19@1 20; No. 1, $1 15@1 16; amber $1 10½. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 53c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 31c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red $1 11; No. 2, $1 07. Corn firm; nominally 83@87c. Oats quiet at at 53@55c. Petroleum steady and unchanged; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 11¾c; standard white 9¾c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1874.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Prime discounts 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

Sterling quiet at 483¼@483¾ for sixty days and 486¼@486¾ for sight.

GOLD

steady at 109¼@109¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent; loans flat. Clearings, $10,000,000. Treasury disbursements $39,000. Customs receipts $485,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds active but slightly off. The following were the closing quotations:

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	New 5s	111½
5-20s, 1865	115¾	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and nominal, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	91	Virginia, old	20
Tennessee, old	70¾	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	70	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	69		

THE STOCK MARKET.

was strong all day, and active and buoyant at the close, when the highest prices of the day were made. The advance was very general, and in some cases quite marked. Erie advanced to 37 on the buoyancy of the London market, and the prospect of a favorable report from the accountants this week; Union Pacific advance to 39¾ on large dealings; Western Union advanced to 78¾; Northwestern to 57½; New York Central to 101½; Rock Island to 102; St. Paul to 33¾; Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central to 13¾; and Ohio to 24¾. The advance in the remainder of the list was less important, and ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent. The total transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were 200,000 shares. Among the sales were 11,000 shares of New York Central, 18,000 Erie, 15,000 Rock Island, 12,000 North western, 12,800 Pacific Mail, 7,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Western Union, 9,000 Wabash, and 40,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	50	Do preferred	82½
W. U. Tel

CITY MATTERS.

Slander Suit.

Walter A. Denniston commenced proceedings in the District Court, yesterday, against John Langenbach, to recover damages for slander, alleging that the defendant circulated false and villainous reports concerning him, to the effect that he had stolen a number of articles. A capias was issued.

The Marine Hospital.

The Marine Hospital property was offered for sale, by order of the Government, yesterday at noon, at the Custom-house, Captain Mcgill acting as crier. The bidding was very "slow," and dragged along from $1,000 per acre until it reached $4,500, when it stopped altogether. The sale was then postponed until a more convenient season. Very few bidders were present.

Belligerent.

Last evening Officer N. Trautman, of the Allegheny police, on duty in the Eighth ward, arrested two men, named "Reddy" Johnston and Leopold Hoedel, for fighting and general disorderliness. The arrest was not effected without considerable difficulty. Resistance was the "strong suit" of the prisoners, and one of them used a knife on the officer, gashing his scalp slightly. They were finally locked up, however, and now await a hearing.

Another Mexican Veteran Gone.

Day by day the ranks of the survivors of the war with Mexico are being decimated by death. To-day we are called upon to chronicle the death of Lieutenant Abijah Furguson, of the Jackson Independent Blues, at his residence on Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from Penn avenue, in the seventieth year of his age. His funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), at two o'clock, the arrangements for which will be given in the evening and morning papers.

Slight Fires.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was rescued from Box No. 136 South Side, caused by the bursting of a can of coal oil on Carson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, South Side, in a building occupied by Mr. John Diehl. There was no loss.

About six o'clock an alarm was received from box 18, also in the South Side vicinity, and the fire department promptly responded. The fire was in a smoke house attached to the residence of Theodore Kestner, at the head of Seventeenth street. The loss was slight.

Captured Again.

It will be remembered that George E. McGowan a young man who gave bail for the now, notorious Jimmy Donovan, was arrested and taken before Alderman Hagan on a charge of perjury preferred by Peter Bruner the detective, attached to the office District Attorney Bayne. McGowan managed to "slip" the officer having him in charge, and of course, much interest was felt in his apprehension. Yesterday Officers Richardson, Heyer and Metz captured McGowan in a saloon on Blackcock street, Allegheny. He was placed in the Pittsburgh lock-up.

Temperance Meeting.

This evening a temperance meeting will be held at the Third Methodist Church (Rev. J. H. Hull), corner Fifth avenue and Marion street. Mrs. Tuttell's band will conduct the exercises, and the meeting will commence at 7½ o'clock. The ladies composing this band are earnest workers, and many of them have been robbed of their friends through the effects of strong drink. They ask the Liquor party to furnish a speaker for their meeting this evening, and prefer to discuss the matter in a way becoming American citizens, and then to leave it to the people which party is seeking to do the most good to the greatest number.

Stolen Baggage.

Yesterday morning early a couple of new patent leather traveling valises and a sole leather hand trunk were found in an old vault at the rear of a stone avenue residence, Allegheny. The articles had evidently been stolen and secreted there, and Lieutenant Hall and Officer Fought were detailed to go who would come to take the baggage away. Presently two men came, and as they were about removing the articles, the officers captured them and took them and the pinders to the lock-up. The men gave their names as Patrick McMahon, of Buffalo, and John Williams, of Cleveland. They were committed to jail to await a hearing to-morrow. The stolen articles are still at the Mayor's office, awaiting identification.

Home Again.

Mr. Joseph H. Borland, wholesale shoe dealer, of Wood street, reached home yesterday morning, after a three months' tour in Europe. He traveled extensively in England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and enclosed to see all that was worth seeing on the route. He has a fund of valuable information, interspersed with incidents connected with his journey, with which he will be able to entertain friends during the long winter evenings. He had a very pleasant time abroad, and yet among all his experiences none was more happy than that which stirred his heart on being safely landed at home. He will receive many a cordial welcome for days to come.

The Hebrew Celebration of the Atonement.

Yesterday was the Hebrew Day of Atonement. This is the most solemn of the Hebrew festivals, being the day on which Israelites purify themselves from their transgressions during the whole past year. The feast of New Year, the first day of Tisri, is instituted as a day of memorial to remind the Israelite of the flight of time and the necessity of purification and repentance. The feast of Tabernacles and the Day of Atonement are called penitential days, and are devoted to self-examination, prayer, and the performance of fasting for injuries against fellow men, in order to become fit for purification on the Day of Atonement.

Allegheny Deaths.

A total of forty-seven deaths are reported by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the past week. The causes were as follows: Cholera infantum, 10; consumption, 5; scarlet malaria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 4; inanition, 1; old age, 2; accidents by swalling, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; whooping cough, 1; still-born, 1; puerperal fever, 1; chronic gastritis, 2; pneumonia, 3; capillary bronchitis, 1; heart disease, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; consumption, 5; scrofula, 1; diphtheria, 1; stomatitis, 1; ascites, 1; inflammation of the brain, 2; cholera morbus, 1; accident, 1; pneumonia, 1.

The ages were as follows: Under one year, 13; from one to five, 15; from five to ten, 5; from ten to twenty, 4; from twenty to thirty, 4; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 3. Males, 29; females, 8. White, 47; colored, 0.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, Rev. S. M. Henderson, pastor, took place on Sabbath afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

There was a large attendance of the school and congregation, and of visitors attracted by the occasion. The reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer showed a very gratifying degree of prosperity during the past year. More than two hundred scholars were enrolled, and the benevolent contributions of the school amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty dollars. A healthful spirit of interest and activity has pervaded all the work during the year.

A very pleasant programme for the occasion had been prepared by the Superintendent, Professor Sedgley, consisting of singing, reports, recitation of verses, presentation of the banner to the banner class by the pastor, and an address by Rev. A. J. Haines, pastor of the Swissvale church.

The interest in the exercises was well sustained, and the happy faces of young and old told how much they had enjoyed the service.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Edwin Adams opened his engagement last evening in "Hamlet." The performance was, in some respects, a disappointment. The principal role was not what former efforts of Mr. Adams had led the audience to expect. There was much acting that was excellent—fitfully up to the Adams standard—and there was some that was careless and unsatisfactory. Whether from fatigue or cold, or both combined, the representation by Mr. Adams was wondrously uneven. At times he spoke with vehement effort, and again with loose indifference. The scene with the Queen mother was the best, reminding us of the Adams of old. It was unexceptionable—as good as ever was done on those boards. And the excellencies of Mr. Adams' performance made its occasional defects more conspicuous and perplexing.

The *Ghost* and *Polonius*, respectively by Messrs. Gotthold and Eilsler, were, good, almost beyond criticism.

Mr. Price was the *Laertes* of last season, neither better nor worse. The characterization of Mr. Price's hands lacks something of spirit, but is not otherwise objectionable.

Mr. Graham is a better *King* than we had last season, though we hope he will not content himself with such commonplace strumpings.

Mr. Marble will never do for the *First Grave Digger*. We fondly hoped that in a church-yard he might feel at home, but the hope was a delusion.

Miss Terry cannot be favorably compared with her predecessor in the character of *Ophelia*; but she need not be discouraged thereby, as that was Miss Wilson's most accomplished part. With much more gentleness in the earlier appearances and a little more sadness in the mad scene, Miss Terry will make a passable *Ophelia*.

Mrs. Baker was the *Queen*; Miss Reding the *Player Queen*.

To-night Mr. Adams will appear as *Rover*, in "Wild Oats."

Masonic Hall.

The pictures formerly composing MacIvoy's Hibernicon, have been freshened by during the summer vacation, and remodeled as beautiful as ever, while a number of new paintings of no mean artistic merit, have been added, rendering it, as a whole, a most excellent panorama of the world as it is. The crowd present last night at Masonic Hall was larger than usual, fully enjoyed the entertainment. The lecture, by Dan Rice, one of the most interesting features, a great deal of valuable information being imparted in plain, simple language. Of Messrs. Rice and Andy Byrnes, and Messrs. Byrnes, Nash, Ames, and The Donnelly's who furnished the musical and dramatic portion of the performance, it can be said that they deserved the flattering reception given them by their audience.

The Hibernicon will be on view again to-night.

Academy of Music.

The coming of Flaherty's Mirror of Ireland, with Bryan O'Lynn's comedy company is anxiously awaited by a large number of our citizens of Celtic origin. The entertainment is known to be one of exceptional merit, and it is safe to say that the Academy will be crowded every evening during its stay. The pictures will be unrolled to-morrow evening for the first time, and not on last evening, as erroneously stated in a Pittsburgh paper. Andlis is waiting at the box-office, prepared to furnish those who desire them with reserved seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

No more satisfactory variety entertainment than that now given at Trimble's Varieties could be found in the principal country. Everything is of the best, and unexceptionable in tone.

The Great Hippodrome.

Mr. Barnum's latest and greatest amusement venture, the Roman Hippodrome, is entirely different in design, any of his former "stricted shows." He has always given the public the worth of their money, and in this and his liberal use of printer's ink lies the secret of his unparalleled success. In the Hippodrome everything is new and novel. The time-honored claptrap of the circus has been cast aside, and in place thereof the people are treated to gorgeous pageants, exciting chariot and horse races, etc., etc., mention of which is made in the big advertisement elsewhere in the COMMERCIAL. Barnum's stay in Pittsburgh will cover ten days, beginning on the 29th inst. Donaldson will make four balloon ascensions during that time.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Sylvan Avenue Bridge Again—The Rising Mains for the Water Works—The Citizens Passenger Railway—Street Improvements.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

Soon after two o'clock this branch was called to order, Dr. Gross, President, in the chair.

The order of business as per previous resolution—to proceed as from last adjournment—was followed.

THE SYLVAN AVENUE BRIDGE.

This was the report of the Road Committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution providing for the payment from the Contingent Fund of the judgment obtained by H. J. Bradley, for $12,562 82 and costs, for construction of Nine Mile run bridge.

The question was on a motion of Mr. Rafferty, to pay the judgment from the Road Committee's appropriation.

Mr. Herron, from the Road Committee, presented a copy of the court record in the case.

Pending further action, Mr. Foster presented his credentials as Mr. H. J. Knapp, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Minnick, of the Fourth ward. The credentials were accepted and Mr. Knapp was duly sworn in as a member.

Mr. Shipton took the floor, and objected to the payment of the judgment until forced by execution, so that the various committees could see where they were running to.

Mr. Littell opposed the payment from the road fund.

Mr. McCandless said the amount was not in the contingent fund, and execution against the city should not be allowed. Some of the fire engines or horses, which we need at all times, might be seized upon.

SPECIAL REFERENCE.

Mr. Shipton thought the viewers should assess benefits and let the collection of the cost of the bridge be a matter of interest.

Mr. McCandless now moved, as a substitute, that the whole subject be referred back to the viewers, with instructions to assess and have the matter tested.

Mr. Adams moved another substitute, that the matter be referred to the Presidents of Councils in connection with the Chairman of the Road Committee, with power to act in the premises.

Messrs. Shipton and Rafferty objected to "power to act."

The words were withdrawn, and the motion of Mr. Adams was then carried by a vote of 38 to 10.

Mr. Herron, a resolution to authorize the payment of cost of transportation of men from one portion of the First district to another. The bill amounts to some $17.

Mr. Rafferty and Mr. O'Neill objected, and a motion by Mr. Hays to refer back to the committee was lost as also a motion by Mr. O'Neill to lay on the table.

Messrs. Littell and Anderson favored the adoption of the resolution, and explained that time was saved by this expeditious transportation of men from point to point as their labor was needed.

Mr. Shipton objected to the bill, believing it would form a basis for many other claims.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Herron, an ordinance to open O'Hara street from Ellsworth avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad. The ordinance was read a third time and passed finally, by yeas and nays—yeas 46, nays 0.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over Watson Hollow on Sylvan avenue.

Mr. Rafferty moved to lay on the table, which was seconded by Mr. Shipton. Lost.

The ordinance was then laid over under the rules.

THE RISING MAIN CONTRACT.

Mr. Zern, by privilege, presented a communication from N. Snyder & Co., setting forth that they were the lowest bidders for the construction of the rising mains, but notwithstanding, a majority of the Water Committee awarded the contract to another bidder. Messrs. Snyder & Co. protest earnestly against this action.

The communication was, on motion of Mr. Zern, referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. H. B. Brown, by leave, presented an ordinance changing the name of High street to Sixth avenue, making it a continuation of the latter thoroughfare to the Old Pennsylvania avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance authorizing Messrs. Byers, McCullough & Co. to pave the sidewalks in front of their works on Bingham street, with cobblestone. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance giving the same privilege to Messrs. Ripley & Co. on the same street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance authorizing Phillips, Nimick & Co. to lay railway tracks on Liberty street, one track on a level with the street, and another fourteen feet above. Passed finally.

Also, a remonstrance against the approval of the viewers' report on construction of sewer on Webster street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

THE CITY HALL AUDIT.

Mr. McCune, for himself and Mr. Scully, asked to be relieved from the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission. He stated that in the Common Branch members of what is known as the Tax-Payers' Union had been appointed, and it seemed to be proper that all of the Auditing Committee be of citizens outside of Councils.

On motion, the gentlemen were relieved, and the Chair was authorized to appoint others as designated.

Mr. Musgrave presented a remonstrance against a sewer on Congress street. Referred.

Mr. Rafferty, by leave, called up a resolution authorizing the payment of bill of Anthony Monahan, $18, for damages caused by the flow of sewer on Try street. Action of C. C. in concurring same concurred in.

Mr. Rafferty called up the ordinance passed by Common Councils, providing for the appointment of a Janitor to the City Engineer. After some discussion the action of Common Council was concurred in.

Mr. A. J. Howells presented a communication from the Board of Health relative to the pond on Smallman street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, petition for grading and paving of Cliff street. Referred.

A number of petitions for reduction of business tax were presented and appropriately referred.

SURVEY BUSINESS.

Mr. Brown, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating Clay street. Action postponed.

Also, ordinance locating Lelia street, Thirty-second ward. Passed finally.

Mr. Anderson renewed the resolution of the last meeting, to consider business at next meeting in order from the adjournment of today. Carried.

CONSIDERATION OF SAFETY.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and report to Councils an ordinance providing for a penalty of ——— dollars on any contractor, city officer, or other persons, who shall leave an obstruction or excavation in any public thoroughfare at night which is not guarded by proper light.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ashbrook called up a resolution passed by C. C. relative to the Citizens Passenger Railway, the charge of fare exceeding five cents, and also relative to the right of the Allegheny Suburban Railroad to purchase the road at the expiration of twenty years, as provided in ordinances.

Mr. Spahr raised the question whether any member, a stockholder in the road, had a right to vote.

After some discussion, a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The action of C. C. was then concurred in.

Mr. Hunter called up the ordinance from C. C. authorizing the execution of the bond of the city to indemnify parties damaged by the grading of streets and sewers.

Pending the announcement of the vote on the ordinance,

Mr. Burgwin called for a ruling by the chair, whether the question as to the passage of the resolution relative to the Citizens' Passenger Railway did not require the ayes and nays.

The Chair decided that as it looked to the expenditure of money in the future it might be necessary.

Mr. Braun demanded a call of the house.

The Clerk called attention to the fact that the ayes and nays on the ordinance had not been announced, while several members who had not voted desired to be recorded.

The chair ordered another call of the ayes and nays on the ordinance, the same to show a call of the house.

The vote showed that there was not a quorum present, and the ordinance was postponed, and Councils adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common branch was called to order at twenty-five minutes after two o'clock, President Negley in the chair. The meeting was special and was called for the purpose of taking action on the ordinance reported affirmatively by the Finance Committee authorizing a temporary loan of $250,000 for the payment of interest accruing on bonds issued for the improvement of streets and avenues under the Penn avenue act.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A TEMPORARY LOAN.

The call for the meeting was read, when the Clerk of Select Council appeared. Among other business, he reported the ordinance authorizing the loan as passed.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was passed finally, there being 27 votes for and none against it.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Upon the call of the wards, the following petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented:

Mr. Fulton, petition for right of way for a new passenger line from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Connellsville Railroad. Referred to the Road and Street Committee.

Also, report of Viewers on the opening of Sarah street from Thirtieth street to city line, South Side. Approved.

Mr. Kern, petition of Patrick Keefe for abatement of taxes.

Mr. Stewart, a joint resolution for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Forty-second street, from Penn avenue to Butler. Referred.

Mr. Anil, petition for change of location of Thirty-second from Penn avenue to Franklin street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Cunningham, petition for location of twenty-five feet width of Sarah street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Rafferty, resolution in opposition to stone bridge on Carson street, across Saw Mill run, and asking for an iron bridge. Referred to special committee, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Thompson, Fulton, Glass and Thomas.

THE PEANUT QUESTION.

Business from Select Council was then taken up. Among other business was an ordinance preventing the vending of fruit, peanuts, etc., on the street corners. The ordinance is levelled at the Italian fruit venders, was passed in Select Council and concurred in by Common Council. All other business was disposed of, which was comparatively unimportant, by 9 o'clock, when a recess until 7 o'clock, except the action of the Water Committee in transferring the contract for constructing the reservoirs, from Messrs. C. Howard & Son to Mr. Jacob Walter. Considerable discussion was had on the transfer, after which it was decided to postpone action for the present.

One or two minor petitions and resolutions were presented and referred, and Council adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Alliance and Executive Committee.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held at the Alliance rooms. The following resolution of sympathy was offered and passed:

Resolved, That the Providence of Almighty God, the wife of our estimable brother and Secretary, W. G. Waycott, need at the family residence in Wilkinsburg; therefore,

Resolved, That this Alliance tender to our brother and family our heartfelt sympathies and prayers in this hour of affliction.

After some announcements concerning future meetings had been made, the Alliance adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prohibitionists was held in the same room. After a prayer, the Committee on Vacancies in the Prohibition ticket made the following report:

Your committee report that we have lately seen by the papers that the Temperance Union have resolved to interrogate candidates now in the field on subjects of great importance to the temperance voters, we therefore decline to suggest any names for the offices still vacant on our ticket until such questions have been answered.

The report excited much discussion. Speeches were made upon the subject by Messrs. Rabe, French, Turner, Kirk and others. Finally, the following vacancies was referred back to the Committee from which it sprung, who were authorized to act in concert with the committee of vacancies, appointed by the late Convention. Instructions were given the two committees to report the result of their labors on Monday next.

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Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills and Eclipse, made from Kentucky amber and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MTuFs

THE RESERVOIRS.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Testimony of Members of the Late Commission—Missing Minutes—Inquiries on "Liberal" Estimates.

The subcommittee of the Water Committee investigating the charges of overestimates in the construction of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, met again last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

After some delay, Mr. Kennedy read a statement regarding the work on the Brilliant Hill reservoir, setting forth that he had been allowed by the late Water Commission to make reasonable estimates for the stripping of the quarry and other such work. He claims also that the city has had full value for all moneys paid to the contractors on the reservoirs.

THE ROSS LETTER OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Kennedy then produced the letter book of the late Water Commission, and showed the copy of the letter of John Ross, Secretary, relative to the soiling and puddling.

The letter was as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 26th, 1873.

W. H. Kennedy, Esq., Chief Engineer:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board held this A. M. you was directed to allow the contractor on the reservoirs, the prices for soiling and puddling stipulated in their original proposals, without making any deductions on account of excavating. Respectfully,

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Laufman, a member of the late Commission, was then called and examined. [Letter book shown to the witness, and he identified the copy as above given.] Mr. Laufman testified as follows: I recognize this as in the handwriting of John Ross, Secretary of the Water Commission; I think I was present at the time the decision of it was had on a visit to the reservoirs, our attention was called to the condition of the rock at the bottom of the reservoirs; Howard spoke of blasting the rock, and Mr. Kennedy objected, saying it should not be done, assigning as the reason that it would open up the seams at the bottom of the reservoirs; then the matter of excavation came up, and Mr. Howard said it would cost more to dig it out than to blast it out; that was the way the matter stood, and we left it to Mr. Kennedy's judgment, with the understanding that he should do as all engineers would do under similar circumstances; the resolution was the result of this examination; we had confidence in the engineer; I never knew of over-estimates.

To Mr. Harrison—I cannot recall the time to think the resolution was adopted; to the best of my recollection it was adopted by the Commission. [Letter of Wray & McElheney, contractors for the construction of Herron Hill reservoir, asking an additional twenty cents per yard for removal of shall or loose rock shown.] Witness said he had seen the letter and the Commission referred it to the Engineer.

Mr. Kennedy presented the minute book kept by Ross to Mr. Laufman, and called his attention to the fact that there was no entry of minutes between August 6 and August 26, 1873. In answer to a question, Mr. Laufman said he could not remember that at any time there was so long a period between meetings of the Commission.

By Mr. Harrison—Do you know anything about the thirty cents per yard extra allowed for puddling? A. Have no distinct recollection about the thirty cents extra; about the puddling and soiling, there was more of the latter than necessary and it was put outside in piles; there was something said about either using that or borrowing dirt and finally it was referred to the Chief Engineer for calculation; my recollection is that there was ten cents per yard in favor of the city.

Mr. Harrison—What about the $15,000 allowed for incline railway? A. I think that was had anything to do with the quarry: I think the Commission allowed that amount to be deducted out of the final estimate.

To Mr. Brown—The Commissioner allowed the Engineer to exercise his discretion; Mr. Haight's run; have not an idea of the amount of stone estimated there; can't say anything about Milner Bolton's estimate of stone there; my impression in regard to the paving on the reservoirs is that it has been done better than the specifications called for.

THE LATE SECRETARY'S MINUTES.

Mr. Kennedy called Mr. Laufman's attention to the minutes, but the witness said that, unfortunately, Mr. Ross kept his minutes in loose slips of paper, and they were not written up from May until he was relieved. He presumed that is the reason that there is likely omissions of minutes; the Board, during the acting secretary after Mr. Ross was discharged, said there were minutes missing; Mr. Kennedy was authorized to make a reasonable estimate on such work in his discretion was proper; a specified sum was proposed but not finally agreed to; it was left to the Board a week; to Mr. Brown—I voted for Mr. Kennedy being on this office; I thought he was the best engineer we could get for the purpose; I think he fulfilled his duties under the commission.

Robert Watson, who was a member of the late Water Commission, was next examined: I never saw this letter until a couple of months ago; I was there when the order was given; the Water Commission did authorize Mr. Kennedy to allow all the additional cost for puddling and soiling, because it cost the contractor double work to get it off and bring it back again; it was clearly understood that he should allow estimates for stone delivered at Haights' run; the Commission ordered the throwing dirt on $15,000 to Mr. Howard for the incline plane engine, &c.; it was the understanding at the session that Mr. Kennedy allowed pay by the day on difficult jobs.

Mr. Watson testified that there was a meeting of the Commission between the dates of August 6th and September 1st; he had heard that loose minutes were kept, and that some were lost.

Robert McClelland recalled and questioned by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison—Did Mr. Howard ever make you a present of a horse and buggy? A. No, sir, nor any money.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS ON THE STAND.

Alex. Coulter was called and examined by Mr. Kennedy—Am a Civil Engineer of twenty two years experience; it is customary to make allowances to contractors for unforeseen circumstances; some times allowances are made in soiling and puddling; when there are necessary expenses of tools, &c.; it is customary at times to increase or diminish estimates; temporary allowances are frequently made.

Thomas S. Russell was called, and stated that he had twenty-three years experience as a civil engineer; it is customary for the chief engineer at times to make temporary allowances; it would be customary in the general estimates are sometimes made at the first of the work, where there is a responsible contractor.

At this point Mr. Kennedy stated that he was through with his side of the case, and the committee adjourned, to meet on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. They hope to conclude by that time. Examination of Mr. Howard in his charges against Mr. Shields.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Causes.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On motion, an injunction was ordered to issue against Edward G. Carrier.

Lewis S. Layton, Allegheny, bankrupt. On motion, the Court directed the assignee of said bankrupt to sell the interest of said bankrupt in certain real estate, situate in Monongahela county, West Virginia, at private sale.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Venango county, bankruptcy. An injunction, after argument, having been granted, upon the filing of bond in the sum of $5,000, against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Ranch, President, the said bond was presented and approved.

The chair ordered another call of the ayes and nays upon the ordinance, the same to show a call of the house.

The vote showed that there was not a quorum present, and the ordinance was postponed, and Councils adjourned.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

William Buente vs. Moyers, Gardner & Co. Verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $307 37.

Fort Pitt Brewery vs. Gallagher et al., action non-suit ordered.

In the case of the Commonwealth for use of Smith Lake's administrator vs. Erastus Bowman et al., an action on a bond, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $881 90.

In the case of Williams vs. Bigley, et al. the defendants made a motion and filed reason for a new trial.

A motion for a new trial was also made by the plaintiff in the case of Striepeke & Co., vs. Mueller, et ux.

City Deposit Bank & Trust Company vs. A. F. Baum. Action on promissory notes. Jury found for the plaintiff in the two cases in the sums of $2,177 50, and $36 2. Subject to opinion of court on question of law reserved.

James Walton vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Action for damages. Verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

F. G. Pilgrim vs. John Zimmerman, et al.: *a si. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict of $566 24 for plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court on the question of law reserved.

John McBroom vs. John Morrison Davis. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $932 86. The action was for services as traveling agent of the *Labor Tribune*.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Burt vs. Lailey. Burt et ux. vs Burt; McMillan vs. Hanna; White vs. Coleman; Fehring vs. Hartman; Ulmer et ux. vs. Peter et ux.; Moore vs. Price et al.; Stewart et ux. vs. Fox; Tussing vs. Crononini et ux.; Dicken vs. Owens.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Jury trials were taken up in this Court yesterday.

In the case of the Tradesmen's National Bank vs. John Nash et al., an action on a promissory note, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,382 50.

Catherine Kerr filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, John Kerr, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the 2d day of January in December.

In the matter of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company vs. the commissioners of Brownsville avenue, being an action to restrain defendants from depositing dirt on the track of the railroad, an injunction was granted and bond filed and approved.

J. R. Thornton vs. J. R. Hazlett. On motion of attorney of Philip Laner, a judgement creditor, the Sheriff was ordered to pay into Court the proceeds of sale in the above case, less costs of Sheriff, &c.

Charles Stonebanch vs. Arthur H. McClelland; an action to recover for building material sold. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $70 86.

In the case of Mercer et al. vs. Robert H. Kerr and Maria Kerr, an action to recover for goods sold, a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs in the sum of $415 75.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Blood vs. Young & Co., for use, vs. Davis et al.; Rehn, administrator, vs. McKee & Co.; Whaling vs. Sadler; Cunningham vs. Cunningham, Mellon vs. McClure, executor; Wiggert & Osterhaus vs. Kaufman; Fisher vs. Wilkinsburg, Penn. Building and Loan Ass.; Mooney; Cable vs. Holmes; Atlas Works vs. Gard Brick Co.; Stewart vs. McKee; Evans vs. McCarthy; Dugan vs. Allen.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Davis and Walter Scott plead guilty to the charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on the night of W. R. Harrison. The defendants entered the store of the prosecutor, at the corner of Penn and Ohio avenues, on the first of last July, and stole a quantity of knives and two revolvers, which sold them for several dollars.

John Corcoran, indicted for assault and battery and Alban Feck, for false pretences, were discharged on *not. pros.*

Herman Ketterer and Wm. Tramp, charged with felonious assault with Catherine Matthews, were next arraigned. Albert P. Goff is the prosecutor. It will be remembered that two or three months ago a disturbance transpired in the saloon of Ketterer, at Glendale, in which one Matthews, a colored man, was so badly beaten that it was feared he could not recover, and that the defendants to this suit were arrested and held by the Allegheny Mayor to await the result of the injuries. A charge of felonious assault was made by Goff, and the parties were held to bail for Court. The testimony taken on the trials this morning was conflicting. Witnesses for the prosecution representing that the Matthews, although very drunk, gave no provocation for the attack, whereas on the other side, it was stated that he attacked the wife of Ketterer, and that his companions, a colored man, named Brooks, attacked one of his children; also that Ketterer arrived on the train from Allegheny city during the disturbance and that the people represented to him that Matthews and Brooks were murdering his wife, who was attending the bar. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

E. S. Webb, et al., Frank Rafton, Wm. Oliver, Martin Myer, Geo. Bauerman, John Ackerman, Geo. Lynchy, et al., Michael Hogan, Louis Ross, Peter Ramsey, Wm. Burke.

$10 to $1 000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tuinbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d*

THE SAW MILL RUN FIRE.

A Fuller Report of the Damage Done—Losses and Insurance.

Yesterday morning we gave a report of a destructive fire at the same place, some months since, was gossiped over and discussed in the newspapers, and almost forgotten. Mr. Thos. Trich, of McKeesport, who recently visited California, reports to the *Times* that he had "turned up" the missing men. The *Times* says:

"While on his return trip, Mr. Trich was taken sick and was compelled to remain over for several days at the town of Colfax, until his health was sufficiently recovered to enable him to continue his journey. While there he witnessed the debarkation of Cable's family from a stage coach, and upon inquiry, ascertained that their destination was a mining settlement in Placer county, known as Iowa Hills, situated about sixteen miles from Colfax. To this place they proceed by stage. Mr. Trich further ascertained that Cable and his brother, both of whom are living there under assumed names, have purchased a number of acres of land at the latter place containing a mining claim for which they paid $5,000 in gold. They have since been offered a bonus of $1,000 for their purchase by a citizen of Colfax, but they refused to sell. Cable was then engaged in repairing a large dwelling house situated on the premises to be occupied by his family. While in San Francisco, Mr. Trich was informed by an old McKeesporter, now residing there, that Cyrus Miller had been seen in that city several times of late. After a diligent search he discovered Miller's name on one of the hotel registers, but found that he had left several days before for Los Angeles, in the interior. As the former boy is now 21 inches. The rise on the lower depths is 4 feet. Weather cool and clear.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—River 3 feet 8 inches and stationary.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Weather cool and cloudy. River on a stand, with 31 inches in canal and 5 feet 8 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Emma Graham, Cincinnati. Departed—Emma Graham, Cincinnati.

PARKERSBURG, September 21.—Up—Joe Kinney. No boats down to-day. Arrived—Natchez and City of Vicksburg. Weather clear and warm. River fall 3 inches.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head. Market very quiet, this being a Jewish holiday and many buyers absent; shipping steers $4 50@7 00 for common to extra. Texans $4 25@4 00; stockers $2 25@3 75. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head. Market quiet and buyers holding off for a decline, while sellers are firm for former rates. Sales range mainly to choice at $5 00@5 50; no extra. Philadelphia and Yorks sold at $5 60@5 70.

Sheep—Receipts 900 head. Market quiet and steady; good to choice $3 70@4 50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

John J. Mitchell to Elizabeth Sherer, September 15, 1874; lot on Butler avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny.....$100

Nathan Siddle to Enoch Siddle, September 2, 1874; lot on Perrysville Plank Road, Tenth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

John F. Drave to John F. McKinnon, March 18, 1858; lot on Sandusky street, fronting 20x100 feet, and one-third of another lot on same avenue, 47x100 feet.....$1,600

John B. Mimms to Alex. Paterson, September 18, 1874; one-third of two lots on Preble and Franklin streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$400

John Dickson to Frederick Wedemire, April 1, 1874; lot in Ross township, containing 1½ acres.....$1,600

Jacob Kiryle to Genovera Kiryle, August 31, 1874; two lots on the corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, South Side.....$100

E. W. Burgunder to Christian Gross, August 31, 1873; lot in Patton township, containing 60 perches.....$300

J. M. Sedczan to L. K. Metzger, July 1, 1874; two lots on Finley street, Twenty-first ward, city.....$1,000

Jonny Hays to A. J. Jardine, September 19, 1874; one-fifth of lot in Findley township.....$2,065

W. Y. Hays to John F. Hays, September 19, 1874, one-fifth of lot in Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000

W. Henderson to James M. Keefe, September 14, 1874; lot in Mifflin township.....$100

Ing Eckert to Joseph Frederick, February, 1873; lot in McClure township.....$50

John Hays to James Hays September 19, 1874; one fifth of lot in Robinson township containing 13 acres.....$1,070

John Hays to John Maloney September 19, 1874 of one fifth of same lot as above.....$1,069

Allegheny Wards.

Last evening a meeting of the Allegheny Ordinance Committee was held. The Committee designated the following voting places in the different wards for the consideration of Councils at their next meeting:

First ward—First district, at Sherman school house. Second and Third districts, at North avenue school-house. Fourth district, at Irwin avenue school-house.

Third ward—First, second and Third Districts, at North avenue school-house. Fourth and Fifth districts, at the Chestnut street school-house.

Fourth ward—First district, at Joseph Rose's tavern, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets. Second district, at the Liberty street school-house. Third district, at J. W. Springer's office, Lacock street. Fourth district, at the school-house.

Fifth ward—First district at Alderman Stewart's office. Second district, corner of Union and Page streets. Third district, at the Calhoun road office on Rebecca street.

Sixth ward—First district, at Rapp's paint shop on Franklin street. Second district, at school house, corner of Dunlap and Chestnut street. Third district, not designated; propose place at corner of Nixon and Chartiers street.

Seventh ward—First district, at school house on Troy Hill. Second district, at Lutz & Walz' brewery. Third district, at school house.

Eighth ward—First district, at Wharf Master's office, Eastern district. Second district, at school house.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A STATED meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held, as usual, Monday evening next.

ON SUNDAY John Ross, Esq., ex-Secretary of the Water Commission, returned to the city, after a protracted absence in Montana. He looks in much better health than formerly.

RICHARD SAVAGE last evening had a hearing before Mayor